INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 32— BOMBAY TUESDAY FEBRUARY 7 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
11 Feb.	RAWALPINDI		16 619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10.986
25 „	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16 302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 „	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16 801
31 „	MOOLTAN* ..		20 847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA* ..		20 837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 „	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA* ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 „	MALWA * ..		10 986
16 „	CHINA ..		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 „	MANTUA ..		10,946
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,801
14 „	MOREA ..		10,953
21 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62 C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,883

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd Feb.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
29th Mar	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia,
27th Apr.	NARKONDA ..	Colombo and Australia.

† Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
8th Feb.	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
10th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
11th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
13th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
15th „	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.
22nd „	xEL[illegible] ..	Mombasa

x Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Awa Maru ..	6028	2 Feb.	14 Feb.
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8 „	18 „
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	4 Mar.
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 „	8 „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 March	15 „
Tasmania Maru ..	4105	7 „	18 „
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 „	29 „

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	27th Jan.	10th Feb.
Taizan Maru ..	13th Feb.	20th „
Sumatra Maru..	12th „	23rd „
Ichiyo Maru ..	14th „	28th „
Tsurushima Maru	15th „	29th „
Honolulu Maru..	24th „	7th Mar.
Shingo Maru ..	27th „	10th „
Indo Maru ..	1st Mar.	15th „
Shinnoh Maru ..	13th „	25th „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,044

o other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 8|8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

KATNI FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22927.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Re. 2-8, 2 drams Re. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Managing Agents: M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per mon Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Ristreet, Byculla, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—PERSONS to start their own Business with a Capital of Rs 20 and earn a good profit by our 25 valuable and secret Business Schemes. Is a good chance to be an independent Businessman than to serve. Send Rs. 2/8 to Messrs. E. N. ENGINEER AND CO. Post Box 988, Bombay.
A R 711

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

GOOD OFFICES at Bible House, 170, Hornby Road, for letting. Rents Rs. 50/-, Rs. 100/-, and Rs 180/-. Lift, Electric Light, Fans and Modern conveniences. Early application should be made to SECRETARY, Ground floor.
C R 708

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R688

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Custom House Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. GEO. GAHAGAN & COMPANY, LIMITED,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies' Act, VII of 1913, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, 1928, at 12 noon (S. T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of having an explanation that may be given by the Liquidators and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution, the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof; and of the cash balance, if any, in the hands of the Liquidators shall be disposed of.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1928.
S. B. BILLIMORIA,
For Self and Co. Liquidator.
29902

TENDERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BIKANER.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for Electrical equipment and material as shown below and should reach the office of the undersigned by March 15th, 1928.

(1) Electric Storage Water Heaters.
(2) Cables, transformers and switch gear.
(3) Electrical Cooking equipment.

Copies of specifications could be had from the undersigned on payment of tender fee of Rs. 2 (Two) only.

BENI SHIAM WAHIE,
Secretary, Stores Committee, Bikaner Government.
Bikaner, 25-1-28.
29872

NOTICE.

TENDER APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from competent persons for the purchase of Rosa and Lemon Grass, ordinary grass, and also Tangadi and Rela bark of the Sandur State and Temple forests.

Particulars can be had from the undersigned on application or in person.

(Sd.) T. RAMACHANDRA IYER,
Dewan.
29901

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 2,900 tons of Bagdigi Rubble and 300 tons of Bagdigi Steam Coal from the 1st April, 1928, to 30th September, 1928. The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 25th February, 1928, before 4 p.m. and should be accompanied with 1 per cent. of the estimated amount as earnest money. Further particulars and specification can be had from the Store Keeper on payment of Re. 1.

(Sd.) GORE,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dated 4-2-28.
29899

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 75—5—100 p. m. for this Municipality. Only those who have passed the Sub-Overseer's examination of the Poona Engineering College need apply. Applications stating age, qualifications, and previous experience together with the testimonials and the discharge certificates from previous employers, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th February, 1928.

(Sd.) Y. N. GORE,
Ag. Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
Dated, 4th February 1928.
29903

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Overseer on the permanent establishment on Rs. 125—10—175 plus Rs. 7 cycle allowance p. m. for this Municipality. Only Graduates in Engineering of any recognised University need apply. Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience together with testimonials and discharge certificates from previous employers, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th February 1928.

(Sd.) Y. N. GORE,
Ag. Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
Dated, 4th February, 1928.
29904

WANTED.

A HEALTH OFFICER for the Darbhanga District Board on Rs. 300—25|2—500 with 2nd class T. A. according to District Board Travelling allowance rules.

The applicant must possess the qualifications required by Government notification No. 2144 L.S.G.R., dated the 18th August, 1926. Only candidates, who are natives of this province or domiciled therein need apply. Full particulars of educational qualifications, knowledge of the language and dialects of the district, past experience, age and home address of candidates to be mentioned.

The post is at present for one year with prospect of being made permanent.

The selected candidate will be required to join atonce and to keep a motor car.

Applications will be received up to the 15th February, 1928.

(Sd.) M. P. N. SINHA,
Chairman,
District Board, Darbhanga
Laheriasarai,
The 31st January, 1928.
29900

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH DRAMA.

MR. N. K. SIDHANTA, M.A. (Cantab.), Professor and Head of the Department of English, Lucknow University, will deliver a course of three Extension Lectures on "Contemporary English Drama" under the auspices of the University of Bombay in the Lecture Hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building on the following days, commencing at 6 p.m. each day:—

No.	Date.	Subject.
I.—	TUESDAY, 7th February..	Ibsen and the Pioneers.
II.—	WEDNESDAY, 8th February..	Shaw and Modern Comedy.
III.—	THURSDAY, 9th February.....	Galsworthy and Modern Tragedy.

THE LECTURES ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC and the syllabus has been printed for distribution to the audience.

Persons desirous of attending the Lectures are particularly requested to take their seats in the Lecture Hall not later than 6 p.m. on each of the above days.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1928.
29895

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 10th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1928, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1927.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference Shares.
3rd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Ordinary Shares.
4th.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September, 1928, and to fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 22nd February, 1928, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMNADAS NURSEY & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st January, 1928.

N.B.—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on and after the 24th February, 1928, to those shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 8th February, 1928.
29905

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. NATHUBHAI VALLABHJI has as from Kartuek Sud first, Samvat 1984, (26th day of October, 1927), retired from the firm of The Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Company, carrying on business as Chemists and Druggists in Bombay and elsewhere and all the other concerns relating thereto. The said business is as from the said date being continued by Messrs. Keshavlal Vallabhji and Parmanand Vallabhji.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1928.
PANDIA & CO.,
Solicitors for Mr. Nathubhai Vallabhji.
29904

THE
RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT
1917-1927
(pp. 147 + vii)
BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH.
Price Rs. 2.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA & SONS.
A careful study of the Bolshevist regime in Russia by a sympathetic scholar in a sympathetic manner. The chapters are:—
Evolution of the Revolution.
The Ideal and the Actual.
Change of Front: The New Economic Policy.
Summary of Achievements.
Russia and the World: Challenge of Russia.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Capital Authorised Rs. 6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed „ 3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up „ 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS „ 1,15,36,676
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.
Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.
PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Imperial Bank of India
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital „ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund „ 96,500,000
BRANCHES:
Alexandria, Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Canton, Changchun, Darien, Fengtien, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai Yuan, Karachi, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Nagoya, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, Seattle, San Francisco, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Shimonoseki, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsinan, Tsingtan, Vladivostock
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO
Manager.

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

AMUSEMENTS.

Starring First National's Latest Star
BILLIE DOVE.
Pathe Super Gazette.
TIME:—6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE
Capitol
Opp. Victoria Terminus.
TO-NIGHT at 6-15 and 10 P.M.
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World Cottno Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SHOWERS REPORTED IN TEXAS—SPECULATIVE SELLING—STALE LONG LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 16 TO 23 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Feb. 4.

The New York futures market opened 6 points lower and ruled quiet on reports of scattered showers in parts of Texas where rainfall is insufficient so far. This news encouraged some speculative selling in conjunction with stale long liquidation. Prices declined some 18 points, but recovered 2 points. The net change was a decline of 16 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 17.30 c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 17 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices declined 17 points to 17.02 c.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS

New York, Feb. 4.

Previous Closing	17.38
10 a.m. Opening	17.32 —.6
10-12 a.m. Highest	17.41 plus .3
11-26 a.m. Lowest	17.20 —.18
12 noon Closing	17.22 —.16

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 4th February:—Speculative selling on showers reported in Texas. Rains so far insufficient.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York friends:—

"Cotton: While confidence eventually much higher prices fear liquidation not completed; meantime may go lower."

Gann's Cable:—

"Cotton is in a narrow trading range with no definite trend indicated. It may be several weeks before it gets out of the deadlock trade for quick scalping market. Remain long. Expect higher prices next week, advancing 20 points above today's highest will indicate higher prices."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends dated the 4th instant (12-15 a.m.):—

"Weakness due forced liquidation futures. Spots trade still unsatisfactory, but think bearish factors discounted with resistance likely on further decline."

Messrs. Unrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 4th instant as under:—

"Stale long liquidation continues."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on rain in drought sections and liquidations."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

R. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to late 4-2-28	6663000	10088000
„ Yesterday do	15000	25000
Exports to date do	4485000	6854000
Stock at Ports 3-2-28	2401000	2877000
„ Interior Towns do	1182000	1409000
„ Liverpool 3-2-28	864000	1316000
Visible Supply 3-2-28	5517000	7188000
Quantity in Sight do	11252000	14733000

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach fully good Cotton April/May delivery rates of the bazar.

Last night, 8—0 Rs. 344/6
Closing 1/—0 Rs. 341/0
To-day's Opening Settlement rate.
B. T. Rs.
8 0 Rs. 341/12
10—0 Rs. 340/8
12—0 Rs. 342/12
2—0 Settlement.
4—0 Rs. 344/6
6—0 Rs. 344/8

To-day's.
Highest rate April/May Lowest rate.
Rs. 344/8 Rs. 340/0

The morning papers are read at an early hour and before the reader goes out to do the day's purchasing the advertisements are consulted when they serve as guides for shopping. Morning new papers are carefully perused by business men everywhere.

The Bombay Chronicle,

is a morning newspaper.

LIVERPOOL.

SMALL BUSINESS — OPERATORS AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS—FUTURES UNCHANGED TO 1 POINT HIGHER.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

The Liverpool futures market opened unchanged to 1 point lower. The trading was mostly confined among jobbers and operators are awaiting further developments before entering into fresh risks. The market closed unchanged to 1 point higher with spot prices 5 points higher at 9.84d. per lb.

Empire futures closed quiet at a decline of 1 point while Egyptians ruled easy and lost 19 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Belated lisnidation meeting very good general buying, think not far from bottom for the present."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 4th February:—

Some slight rain Texas.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends:—

"Liverpool inclined keep steady not expecting labour trouble in Lancashire but New York still weak on Southern selling some rains Texas."

Hornby Hemelrky and Co.:—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 9,214,000.

New York fears labour trouble in Lancashire, but Liverpool doesn't share this view. We think compromise certain."

Cotton while cost great eventually much higher prices, fear liquidation not completed, meantime may go lower."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Week ending 4-2-28
	Bales
Total in Sight	11,252,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	523,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	214,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	5,517,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	240,000
Total Sales	31,500
East Indian Cotton Sales	550
East Indian Cotton Stock	17,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	2,300
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	700
East Indian Cotton Imports	7,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	Nil
American Cotton Afloat	134,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	32,000
Total Afloat	221,000
Takings of World's Spinners' American Cotton	296,000

INDIAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 2nd Feb.		14,32,332
Same time last season		13,15,842
Exports from 1st Sept. to 2nd Feb.	1927/28	1926/27
United Kingdom	22,072	1,693
Continent	2,32,636	1,16,286
China	6,500	1,04,012
Japan	3,79,529	4,08,408
Coast Ports	12,071	5,589
U. S. A.	675	1
Total	6,53,483	6,35,989
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 2nd Feb. 1928		37,895
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 2nd Feb. 1928		3,60,754
Same period last year		4,08,142
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 2nd Feb. 1928		7,63,948
Same time last year		6,23,900

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 4th Feb.:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,925
Linseed	3,236
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,249
Gingellyseeds	3,723
Groundnuts	35,297
Castorseed	3,606
Rice	3,568
Myrabollams	3,153
Cottonseed	26,589
Mowraseed	542
Gram	1,453
Joowar	706
Barley	358
Bajree	4,293
Coal	1,004 tons.

BOMBAY.

General buying. Favourable Sampin Reports. Better Liverpool Opening. Closed steady.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Following a decline of 16 points in New York futures, the local market opened this morning at Rs. 341 for Broach A.-M. delivery and after declining to Rs. 340-8, gradually hardened to Rs. 343 on buying by local operators and commission houses. At this level some profit-taking depressed prices to Rs. 342, but again improved on favourable Liverpool opening cables. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F G M G Broach A.-M. 343.
F G M G Broach J.-A. 345-12.
F G M G Bengal March 310.
F G M G Bengal May 310-8.
Fine M G Oomra March 281.
Fine M G Oomra May 285.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

The forward market opened steady at Rs. 344/4 and improved to Rs. 345/8 on further improvement in Liverpool but reacted on jobbers selling. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G. M.G. Broach A/M.	344/8
F.G. M.G. Broach J/A.	347/8
F.G. M.G. Bengal Mar.	283/8
F.G. M.G. Bengal May	286
Fine M.G. Oomra Mar.	311/8
Fine M.G. Oomra May	312/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Feb	202.50+3.00
May	208.80+2.60
Aug.	212.90+1.80

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb 6.

Bengal 333 March.
Bengal 286 May.
Broach 343 A./M.
Broach 345 J. A.
Oomra 310 March.
Oomra 311 May.

SPOT RATES.

	Ex-Fine	Superfine	Fine	Fully g.	Good
Bengal	301	298	291	284	276
S. P.	302	286	289	822	274
Rajputana	304	298	291	284	276
P. A.		398	288	278	
Oomra No. 3	327	320	313	303	
C. P. No. 1	357	350	343	332	
C. P. No. 2	342	335	328	318	
Khandesh		315	305	295	285
Muthia			300	290	278

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

100 Volkart Bros. Jalna 286
200 Toyomankwak Nagar 298
100 Moon Mill Sanabad 305
100 Moon Mill Bengal 298
100 Currimbhai Ujjain 345
100 Finlay Mill Ujjain 344
100 G. Y. Kesha Amraoti 303
100 G. Y. Kesha Digras 314
100 H. M. Mehta & Co. Katol 350
100 Vardhman Bros. Bhavnagar 267
100 Simplex Mill Purna 370

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average.	Delivery Contract. March	
Bengal Superfine	285			
Bengal Fine	280	27		+6
Bengal FG.	270	265		
Sindh-Punjab Fine	280	275		
Sindh-FG.	270	265		
Wardha-Hingt Fine	335	325		
Nagpur Fine	335	325		+28
Yeotmal Fine	325/27	315		
Arvi Fine	325	315		+13/4
Amraoti Fine	315	300/5		
Khamgaon Akola Fine	310/12	295/300		+1
Mulkapur Fine	305/7	290/92		
Khandesh Fine	295/98	290		—9/10
Muthia Fine		280/85		
Muthia Fine FG.				—25
Nanded/Purna FG.GS.	350			
Purna FG GS.	315	295/3000		
Parbhani Saiu FG. GS.		290/300		
Indore/Ujjain Fine		300		
Burwah Sanawad Fine	315	300		
Broach FG.				
Broach Fine				+20
Westerns MG.		325		
Westerns HG.				
Cambodia	440			
Miraj/Sangli	380		April	
Compta Goal	385			+29
Dholleras				
Kadi/Viramgam				

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.):—

Muktsar, Feb. 4.

Wheat Har 4/3/6
Gram Jeth 3/0/
Gwara Bisakh 2/11/8
Rapeseed Bisakh 6/14
Cottonseeds Phagun 3/14/3, Bisakh 4/0/6
Cottonseeds Bhadon 4/3/
Wheat Ready 4/6 4/12
Gram Ready 3/12 4/
Cotton Ready 2/7
Cottonseeds Ready 3/14/6

BULLION MARKET

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Ready	58/15/
Mahn	58/15/
Fugan	58/14/

Tone:—Steady.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Ready	21	5	6
Mahn	21	5	3
Fugan	21	5	3
National Bars	2	9	9
Sovereigns Ready	13	8	3
Sovereigns Forward	13	7	3

Tone.—Quiet but steady.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb. 6.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/6
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 920.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 1/2
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. 125
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 136 1/2
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 173 1/4
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 273 1/2
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84.11 1/2
London.—Silver per oz.—Ready 26.2
London Silver per oz.—Forward 26.0
Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China bought. Buyers satisfied. China sold.
American Cross Rate 4.87-5/32
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

3 Months 4-7/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-7/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1/4 per cent.
One/Three Months 5-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Yesterday the Market ruled firm. To-day it has evidenced easier feelings throughout and records a drop of about an Anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/1 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/ per cwt FBH.
S. S. Arabia Rs. 8/14 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 8/14 1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment January Rs. 8/14 1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Feb.March Rs. 9/2 1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July-Aug-Sept. Rs. 9/7 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F.:—
Shipment January Rs. 9/ per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Feb-March Rs. 9/4 1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July-Aug-Sept. Rs. 9/9 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Weak.

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

In full-pressed Bales	4-2-28	This year	Last year
		Since 1st September	
Khandesh	1,636	1,88,578	2,55,786
Central India	2,089	1,62,057	1,60,090
Barsi & Nagar	1,512	1,83,159	1,82,272
Hyderabad Gaoran	365	73,410	43,796
Berar	3,755	3,89,022	3,56,697
Central Provinces	3,361	1,85,348	1,29,740
Total Omras	12,418	11,61,574	10,78,381
Dholera	743	57,732	44,170
N.-W. Provinces		59,526	49,952
Rajputana	327	24,179	20,663
Sind-Punjab	676	1,03,027	70,315
Broach		2,615	239
Coompta & Dharwar		3,514	20,630
Westerns Northerns		3,062	9,133
Coccanada			895
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		7,648	4,594
Persian	4	3,280	2,374
American		22,993	73,728
Egyptian & African		9,619	21,515
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		64	49
Total		14,168 14,59,986	13,96,038

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 2nd Feb.

In full-pressed Bales	4-2-28	This year	Last year
Europe	990	2,55,383	1,17,980
Japan & China	1,000	3,86,029	5,12,420
Coast Ports		12,071	3,589
Up-country by Rail		37,895	44,589
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		47,027	58,414
Total	1,990	7,38,405	7,36,992

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 50/4, Lowest 49/2, Closing 49/5.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/10, Closing 4/9/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 57/7, Closing 57/1.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 59/11, Lowest 59/5, Closing 59/6.

STOCK EXCHANGE

TATA CONSTRUCTION RISE

MILL SHARES FIRM UNDERTONE

Bombay, Feb. 6.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill shares opened unchanged at previous closing quotations and ruled firm on short covering and better support. Though prices have not recorded any important rise, prices ruled very steady with a firm undertone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section Tata Construction shares registered a sharp rise of Rs. 5/ and closed at Rs. 66/ Tata Hydros ruled steady and improved Rs. 5/ Andhras and Tata Powers met increased support. Tata Iron shares ruled rather steady with a small business. Indian Cement shares and Bundis ruled rather firm. Bombay Steams opened steady at Rs. 305/ but declined to Rs. 297/8 on offerings by a broker believed to be on account of an interested party. Scindia shares ruled quiet but steady.

SECURITIES.

Government papers ruled steady on short covering.

The Bombay Stock Exchange will remain closed on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday for clearing purposes.

COTTON MILLS.

Feb. 2, 1928.

Paid up.		Closing rates.
100	Ahmed. Advance	400
100	Alliance	30
50	Apollo	6/6
500	Bombay Cotton	317/8
200	Bombay Dyeing	945
250	Bradbury	280
100	Century	455
100	Central India	527/8
500	Central India Pr	480
100	Colaba Land	145/10
100	Coorla	127/8
100	Crescent	188/12
250	Currim	270
500	David	270
250	Dawn	660
200	Edward Sassoon	112/8
10	E. D. Sassoon	0/13/0
100	Elphinstone	15
250	Fazulbhoy	886/4
50	Finlay	160
1000	F. Petit	500
100	Globe	30
100	Gokak	131/4
100	Indian Bleaching	235
100	Indore Malwa	363/12
100	Jamshed Mfg.	51/2
50	Kastoorchand	25
100	Khatau	82/8
100	Kohinoor	293/12
1000	Laxmi Cotton	6850
100	Madhavrao Sed.	4
100	Madhowji	115
500	Mathradas	50
1000	Maneckji Petit	1500
100	Meyer Sassoon	864
1000	Morarji	2125
200	New Great	317/8
10	New City	120
250	Pabaney	283/12
250	Pearl	597/8
100	Phoenix	421/4
10	Premier	12/8
1000	Sholapur	7850
250	Simplex	203/12
50	Swan	160
100	Swadeshi	527/8
500	Tata Mill	82/8
500	Vishnu Cotton	3100

BANKS.

300	Imperial	1407/8
125	Imperial	341/4
50	India	88
50	Baroda	92
25	Central	26/4
£5	Eastern	84
£12 1/2	National Bank	£59

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahr. Prantji	916/4
	Amritsar Patti	143
1/	Cen. Prov. Rly.	100/8
100	Dhond Baramati	102
100	Guzerat Rly.	93/8
100	Hoshiarpur	99
100	Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandura Bhoa	77 x.d.
100	Sara Sirajgunj	99
100	Sialkote	105
100	Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100	Upper Sindh	90
500	Taply Valley	720

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	105 x.d.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 6.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/12/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-1
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102-5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/3
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 103-6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1952 Rs. 106-3.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-7.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

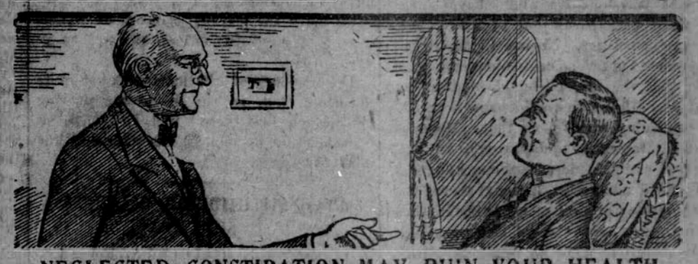
Forward Rates:—16th Feb. Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/13 1917/55 Rs. 106-7.

Tone of Market:—Dull.

100	Andra Valley	772/8
100	Alcock	397/2
125	B. Burma	867/8
10	B. Burma No. 1	310
10	Br. India Insurance	9
sh.	Bt. Burma Pet.	4/14
50	B. Tramway	157/8
50	B. Tramway Pref.	68/8
200	Bombay Steam	297/8
50	Bombay Telephone	52/8
10	Bundi Cement	23
250	Indian Cement	383/12
10	Central Indian Mining	23
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy	1/4
h. 2	Do. Deferd.	1
100	Katni Ordinary	260
10	Katni Deferred	850
50	Oriental Life Ass.	2000
25	New India Insur.	20
10	Punjab P. Cement	15
10	Pref	15-8
10	Shivrajpur	45/4
75	Tata Idon Ordinary	81/8
30	Tata Iron Defd.	288/12
150	Tata Iron 1st Pre.	137/8
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	95/4
1000	Tata Hydro	1127/8
100	Tata Oil	45
1000	Tata Power Ord.	576/4
100	Tata Power Pref.	905
215	Scindia Steam	21/8

PREFERENCE SHARES

10	7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	15/4
100	7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	95/4
100	7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	92/12
50	7 p.c. Tram Pref.	68/8
1000	7 p. c. Hydro Pref.	1025
1000	1 p. c. Andhra Valley Pref.	98/8
500	1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150	6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	137/8
500	5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110
500	5 p. c. Nagpur Pref	437



NEGLECTED CONSTIPATION MAY RUIN YOUR HEALTH
—SAYS THE DOCTOR

When bowels fail to act freely and regularly, your system is poisoned by the waste matters that accumulate.

Headaches, sickness, biliousness, digestive trouble, spots and pimples are common symptoms of constipation, which if neglected may become chronic, and permanently ruin your health. That is why you should keep bowels active and stomach clean, and you can accomplish this best by occasionally taking a dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them. They are packed in sealed bottles to keep them fresh and clean, and full directions for use are given with every bottle. Get a bottle to-day. Take a dose to-night, and see how much stronger, brighter and better you will feel in the morning.

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PARSI VIEW OF SIMON SHOW.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The burning question of the hour is the attitude to be adopted towards the Simon question by all communities in India. National honour and national advancement are both at stake. It is a matter that has gone beyond discussion with nationals of India. If thirteen long centuries have not made the Parsis a part of the Indian nationality on the same principle the Anglo-Saxons do not belong to the British Isles yet. The Parsis cannot broadly speaking think about national matters otherwise than as members of the Indian nation.

On this question happily except four Parsi gentlemen Parsis in India seem to be fairly in unison with the national sentiment of boycotting the Simon Commission for reasons which have been fully given both from the platform and from the press and need no further elucidation. The four solitary Parsi stalwarts who seem to be against the national sentiment are (1) Mr. Nowroji Dumasia. We can understand his attitude very well having regard to his present or former place in the "Times of India" which is a pro-Government paper. We do not blame him for the position he has to take up particularly as he has had and he needs the fullest support of that paper for the whole of his public life which largely hangs on the goodwill of the paper. Can his opinion then count with such an independent community as the Parsis? No. (2) is my friend Mr. G. K. Nariman. He first wrote against the national sentiment. He is wavering and seems to write in an apologetical tone which leads one to believe that he is rather recanting or that his opinion is doubtful. There is some deft distinction that he seems to hint at, between his first and second attitudes which is elusive to common minds. No. (3) come Mr. Rattonshaw K. Dadachanji. He preaches to Parsis independence. His lecture to them could well have been spared as the community is admittedly the most outspoken in India. His arguments may be summarised shortly thus. The Parsis must be 'independent' in their views and, therefore, they must tamely and submissively side with the Government. A strange argument this! The Parsis are independent. There is no reason whatsoever why they should not side with the entire nation where their self-respect and their very prosperity depend upon a firm resolve to strike out for self-preservation, and why should they be so fearful of the disfavour of Government? They seek no favours apart from the nation and the stand upon their own legs, depending wholly upon their remarkable industry enterprise and integrity for their place in India and in the world. In a matter where national honour is concerned there is no reason why the Parsis should fail characteristically to uphold the national prestige. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta climbed to political supremacy only because of his fearlessly independent views. In his time no nationalist was more feared by Government than this Lion of the Bombay Presidency. He was respected because he was self-respecting and never let any one slap himself, his party and the nation on the face without a roar and a fight that made his opponents quake in their shoes. No. (4) comes Mr. M. P. Madon who argues that because he knew Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta and had the great honour of talking to him somehow Parsis should not oppose the Simon Commission. What Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta would have done to-day is preying perhaps very seriously upon his mind working in ancient ways. Neither the Parsis nor the Indian nation is concerned with what Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta might have done to-day, if living. Much water has run under the bridge since. If Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta had opposed the national sentiment, perhaps to-day he would be in the same position as one of his principal lieutenants, who has become a spent volcano. He would have been relegated perhaps to one of the back benches in polities. No one in the British Parliament urges so ridiculous an argument that the nation should inquire as what Mr. Gladstone would have done if he was living and follow that. The most forward statesman to-day would be outstripped within a decade unless he marched forward along with national movement which stride forward at a terrific in these moving times, since the last European War. It is absurd to base an argument on a speculation as to what a certain deceased statesman would have done to-day. The only question is what are our duties at the present moment, both to the nation and to ourselves as a part of it and as a community living therewith.

Fortunately, on this political question the two leading Parsi papers are unanimously with the national idea which is whole-heartedly against the Simon Commission from the fated day of its announcement. One hears with regret that some of the gallant arm-chair Parsi Knights are thinking yet of convening a Parsi meeting to support the Simon Commission show. No more fatal error of judgment may be committed than this. The experience of the loyalty meeting of Sir Cawasji Jehangir is not forgettable for generations yet to come. Since then Parsi national ideas have grown steadier and sterner, thanks to the efforts of Comrade Sapurji Saklatvala and Mr. Khurshed Nariman who today stand at the top of the Parsi politicians, by reason of their self-sacrificing fights for national advancement. Whoever ventures to call a Parsi meeting in favour of the Simon Commission incurs an exceedingly great risk not only of being cried down but worse. I trust that no such ill-advised attempt will be made by "johukums," the only outcome of which will be to cause the greatest bitterness against a very negligible section of the Parsis. Parsi opinion has been given vent to unmistakably both from the press and platform. Let none venture to flout it —Yours, etc.

FAREDUN DADACHANJI.

YARN MARKET

Feb. 2.

The continued decline in cotton prices have had its depressing effect on the yarn market with the result that the prices have declined to the extent of 1|4 to 1|2 an anna per lb. further during the week and even after such a decline buying was only limited and for immediate requirements. It seems there has been an absolute loss of confidence amongst the dealers, some of whom have got very nervous on account of the continued decline in prices and the heavy losses which they are put to. Some of the holders are therefore inclined to sell their stocks at the best market rates without caring for the loss and with a view to be able to purchase at still lower prices when cotton declines yet further as expected in some circles. Turnover therefore has been very limited and besides this a very quiet and disheartening reports received from consuming districts throughout the whole of the country have been adding fuel to the fire and in the absence of satisfactory demand prices have yet a tendency to decline.

English Yarns.—There has been some stray business in single and two-fold Egyptian yarns for forward deliveries, but in small lots only. As for stock lots, dealers are able to realise very poor prices and naturally they do not feel inclined to place large orders with Manchester. Besides this, prices quoted from Manchester are yet very high, although some further decline has been reported during the week.

Japanese Yarns.—Import Houses are not yet selling largely and some of them have been quoting higher prices but in the Bazar, dealers have been selling at market rates on account of big stocks in the absence of confidence. Bad Trade reports from consuming districts have been seriously affecting the local market and a nervous feeling has been created. Turnover is yet limited and th eprices at the moment look very attractive and if cotton prices remain very steady good buying may be in evidence. Sampin have declined much further, but exchange has remained unchanged.

Artificial Silk Yarns.—There have been somewhat better inquiries from the mills for super qualities suitable for the mills. particularly in medium counts in which prices have improved to some extent. In low grade yarns stocks are yet heavy, but in course of time it seems very likely that prices will be improving gradually and gradually. Supplying markets have been quoting higher prices and forward business has been practically nil.

Indian Yarns.—Mills are now showing eagerness to sell, but they are not able to get prices too much on account of fear of losing and Bazar dealers are not prepared to do any business for large quantities so long as the cotton market does not show any upward tendency. Demand from consuming districts is very limited and it seems some of their requirements have been supplied by the mills near their doors. Stocks with the mills have no doubt been increasing. but stocks in the local markets as well as in up-countries have been decreasing and buyers are likely to enter the market as soon as steadiness is assured in cotton as well as in yarn prices.

The tendency of the market is yet quite uncertain, but as the prices are nearing bottom we feel there will be some improvement in demand in the course of the next few days.

RECONSTITUTION OF CALCUTTA SENATE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The Senate adopted recommendations of the Committee on the University Bills to reconstitute it on the lines of the Sadler Report as far as practicable, and affirmed the view that early steps should be taken for the creation of a secondary education board. By a majority, the Senate whittled down the Committee's recommendations regarding the composition of the Senate and accepted an amendment which would have the effect of reconstituting it on a more democratic basis.—A. P.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left Bombay on Saturday for Delhi where she will attend the Indian Ladies' Educational Conference.—A. P.

BAN ON SUBMARINE CONSTRUCTION

KELLOGG'S LETTER TO FOREIGN COMMITTEE

LONDON, Feb. 5.

New York.—Senator Kellog has advised the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives that the American Government is willing to sign the treaty with all the Powers of the World prohibiting the use of submarines entirely.

Mr. Kellogg's views are set forth in a letter to Mr. Porter, Chairman of the Committee, in response to the request for a statement on the attitude of the State Department to the resolution introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Forthingham, a member from Massachusetts, proposing to prohibit the construction of submarines. The letter says that there is no objection to the resolution, provided submarines are abolished and their construction prohibited throughout the world. It is impossible for one country to abolish submarines and leave any other country free to operate and build them.—Reuter.

PROHIBITING USE OF SUB-MARINES

POWERS AGREEMENT IN SIGHT

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The diplomatic correspondent of "Daily Telegraph" believes that Mr. Kellogg, before intimating the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives that the United States was eager to sign the treaty with all powers prohibiting the use of submarines, sounded Tokyo and ascertained that Japan was similarly willing.

SUBMARINE STRENGTH OF POWERS.

America's naval programme provides for 35 additional submarines. Daily Telegraph's naval expert points out with reference to this, that since the Washington Conference of 1921, the submarine strength has altered to America's disadvantage, Japan having laid down or authorised about fifty while the United States has built only six. Japan he says, possesses many more larger submarines than the United States. Since the end of the war, five principal powers have built or ordered 180 submarines. France has authorised 91, Japan 61 the United States 30 (excluding 35 mentioned above), Italy 18, and the British Empire 16.

It is noteworthy that a separate treaty forbidding the use of submarines as commerce-raiders was appended to the Washington Naval Convention in 1922, but it is not operative as France declined to ratify.—Reuter.

CANADIAN FARMERS VISIT ENGLAND

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Rugby—The King and Queen received yesterday afternoon at Buckingham Place the party of 70 Canadian Farmers visiting this country. It was noticed with much pleasure that the Queen was wearing the maple leaf given to her on her visit to Canada as the Duchess of York in 1902. The King expressed his delight at learning that some of the Farmers, who came from Alberta, had met the Prince of Wales, when His Royal Highness visited his ranch there.—B. O. W.

EARL HAIG'S FUNERAL PROCESSION

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Most impressive scenes were witnessed at Edinburgh on the arrival of Earl Haig's body at midnight. The procession to St. Giles Cathedral was watched by immense multitude. Only sounds that were disturbing mid-night calm were tolling of bells all over the City, measured tread of infantry, muffled clatter of horses feet, tinkling of harness. Bag-pipes of Highlanders were playing "Flowers of Forest.—Reuter's Special.

HAIG MEMORIAL SERVICE AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, Feb. 5.

A Memorial service for the late Field-Marshal Earl Haig was held on the Parade Maidan this morning at which officers and men of the 15th Field Brigade Royal Artillery, 2nd Highland Light Infantry and an armoured car company took part. Major General Tarver, Commanding the District, the British Resident in Mysore and others were present. A salute of 15 guns was fired and with the sounding of the "Last Post" and "Revielle", the ceremony concluded.—A. P.

TIPS FOR SUPPLEMENTING INCOME.

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

With a view to relieve the grave situation arising out of unemployment of our educated young men and women on the one hand and trade depression on the other, a scheme to bring together the producer and the consumer is being evolved, with a view to bring considerable relief to the manufacturer and the unemployed and comfort to the purchasing public by bringing useful goods of approved quality to their door at the lowest rate. The scheme will also afford opportunities to those already employed to supplement their income by pushing sales of useful commodities during spare time. The sponsors of the scheme are Messrs. N. H. Pandya and B. G. Kher of 110, Medows Street, Bombay.—Free Press.

MARKET SUPERINTENDENT'S HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I, the undersigned as Assistant Secretary of the Municipal Markets Stallholders' Association, was present on Friday last to discharge my duty in the above capacity of the Crawford Market at 7 a.m. when I was forced bodily to leave the place by the Market Superintendent without assigning any reason. There would have been a fight had I not peacefully left the place though I had help behind me both from Muslim and Hindu brothers.

In spite of the above incident and threatening of the stallholders by the Market Superintendent, the hartal was a success.—Yours, etc.,

S. NATESAN.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

IFRST INDIAN TO GET NAVAL COMMISSION

MR. MUKERJEE APPOINTED AS ENGINEER IN R. I. M.

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.

News has has been received from England that Mr. Dwijendra Nath Mukerjee has been appointed Engineer Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Marine. He is at present under training at the Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth. This is the first instance of an Indian getting a Naval Commission and he will be the first Indian Officer of the Royal Indian Navy.

Mr. Mukerjee was educated at Patna and afterwards received his training in Mechanical Engineering Institute at Calcutta, later specialising in marine engineering, at Glasgow where he was working for some time in the yards of Simons, the dredger builders.—A. P.

MUSLIM LEADERS' CONFERENCE

M.L.C'S AND MEMBERS LOCAL BODIE TO ATTEND

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, M. L. C., has been elected President of the forthcomig Conference of Muslim members of the United Provinces Municipal and District Boards and Legislative Council, which will be held at Allahabad on the 19th and 20th instants. Mr. Zahur Ahmed, M. L. C., has been elected Chairman, and Messrs Abdul Latif and Nazir Ahmed, as Secretaries of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Akyab, Feb. 6th—The four Royal Air Force aeroplanes of the Far Eastern Flight left for Rangoon at seven this morning.—A. P.

Madras, Feb. 6.—H. M. S. Effingham with Vice-Admiral Thesiger on board arrived here this morning.—A. P.

The Travancore Government proposes appointing an officer of the status of Dewan Peshkar on special duty to collect evidence and report to the Butler Commission.—Free Press.

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

The Kottayam College students went on hunger strike as a protest against the Simon Commission. Only 20 out of 190 students attended the Kottayam College.—Free Press.

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

About 2,000 labourers of Harrison and Crossfields, planters, Quilon have gone on strike since Feb. 2. It appears they had asked for increment of wages and decrease in hours of work and the Agent refused to accede to their demands.—Free Press.

Out of 106 cases filed before the Alipore Magistrate in connection with hartal dsturbances, 16 cases were disposed of, in which some of the accused were warne dand discharged and some were fined Rs. 5 each or detention till the rising of the Court.—Free Press.

IRANI'S DEATH STILL A MYSTERY

The death of Beheram Sheharriar Irani (27) who was found dead in his bed in the Imperial Restaurant at Lamington Road, on the 28th January last, still remains a mystery, in spite of all the efforts of the police to trace the culprits. The Coroner concluded the inquest on Monday when the jury returned a verdict of murder by some unknown persons in absence of direct and definite evidence. Badri Suraj, a milkman, in his evidence stated how he knocked at the door of the restaurant and getting no response peeped through the holes and found the deceased lying dead on his bed. Mary Fernandez, a singing girl, stated that she went on the night of the tragedy with a hundred rupee note for a change. The deceased gave Rs. 80 and the balance was sent with another Irani named Rustam later on. Sergeant Oliver deposed that he found the deceased with blood on the bed and the throat cut. He did not find the hundred rupee note in the box of the deceased which was lying open near the bed.

The jury returned a verdict of murder by some unknown persons.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

MORE CAPITAL NEEDED.

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Banking Association, Pundit Shiva Datta of the Punjab National Bank Ltd., gave an interesting discourse on some aspects of the Bombay money market with Mr. Tannan, Principal of the College in the chair. At the outset, Mr. Shiva Datta remarked that the Bombay money market is in a state of comparative organisation and is not decentralised. The Bank rate of the Imperial Bank of India is the pivot round which the Bombay money market oscilates. It is, however, in intimate correlation with the rate of exchange and as such very often it is an index to the fiscal policy of Government and not a correct barometer of the money market. Frequently do the loan rates of the other banks deviate much from the bank rate. The Indian hundi, he said, was the central figure in the operations of the Indian Shroffs. The local usage of the term hundi, comprehended all internal bills of exchange and Promissory Notes payable after date or sight. It was more often than not a genuine trade bill.

Although the documents of title to goods are not attached to it, it is not an accommodation scrip and is held in great esteem. Again the Indian Shroff played no less insignificant role in the market. There were various reasons for it. Principal amongst them is that he has the advantage of a personal contact with the drawers in a far greater degree than the impersonal joint stock banks had which enabled him to know the parties better. The Shroffs are an indispensable adjunct of the money market and a connecting link between the traders with the banks. They often assumed the role of acceptance houses and financed the internal trade of India.

Mr. Tannan remarked that unless Bombay commands much more capital than what it has now, it cannot become anything like a centre of International finance in the near future.

"CREMATORIUM" FOR BOMBAY

The annual general meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds, was held on Thursday in the hall of Mr. Raoji V. J. Shankersett Thakurdwar.

The report and statement of accounts for the year 1926 were adopted and the members of the Managing Committee were elected for the next 5 years. Mr. R. V. J. Shankersett was elected Chairman and Messrs. Ranchoddas Tribhuvandas, and D. R. Khote were elected Secretaries.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai informed the members in a short speech that the Municipality had an idea of starting a "crematorium" in the City, and those who were in favour of this movement could do well to popularise the same and make it a success. Rao Bahadur Pai himself suggested that for popularising this very useful movement, people will have to be educated as to the utility of the same. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, at Cavel, Girgaum and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of January in all 1,755 patients were attended to at these centres and the hospital. Out of these 986 were women, 467 children and 302 infants. 24 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 67.5. The total number of deliveries during the year beginning from April 1927 was 147.21 expectant mothers were under observation.

MOTOR CAR ABLAZE

A motor car No. Z-88.8 was ablaze on Monday noon in Wallace Street opposite the Income Tax Office which attracted a big crowd. The motor car belonged to Mr. Wimbrge and was standing on the road when it suddenly ignited. Mr. Taylor Station Superintendent, Fort Fire Brigade, immediately went to the scene and put out the fire. The cause of fire is not known. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

FINED FOR IMPERSONATION

Vrajlal J. Mehta, a Bania, residing at Popatwadi, Bhuleshwar, was fined by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Rs. 100 for impersonation in the municipal bye-election of "C" Ward on the 4th of May 1927. The evidence showed that the accused went to the Polling Officer and demanded voting paper for Ratilal Chhaganlal whose serial No. was 6588. The accused's name was not in the voting list. The voting paper was given by the Polling Officer on the accused's signing as Ratilal Chhaganlal when Motilal Narandas Dalal, a candidate drew attention of the Polling Officer that the accused had impersonated. The accused was arrested and subsequently proceeded with. The accused in his defence said that he was given understand by the canvasser that he was entitled to vote for Ratilal. Mr. Blair of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co. Municipal Solicitors, did not press for an examplary punishment. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 100.

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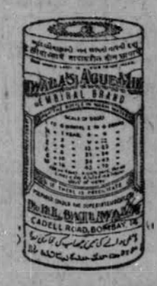

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SEQUEL TO FRIDAY'S HARTAL

DISMISSAL OF MUNICIPAL WORKMEN

ADJOURNMENT MOTION CARRIED IN CORPORATION

APPRECIATION OF MR. NARIMAN'S SERVICES.

The hartal to protest against the Simon Show on Friday last did not pass without its sequel and it was for the municipal authorities to take the credit of dismissing about 50 workmen of the municipal workshop and thus court an adjournment of the Municipal Corporation on Monday afternoon. On Saturday last Mr. Cameron, the Works Superintendent, it is reported, dismissed about fifty workmen for absenting themselves on the Hartal Day from the Municipal Workshop. The leaders of the Municipal Workmen's Union, interviewed Mr. Cameron on Monday but he refused to re-instate the men witrout an apology. The workmen numbering about 350 as a protest left the workshop and went in procession to the Municipal building shouting for justice from the civic fathers.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE MOVED.

Dr. N. D. Savarker hearing the shouts of the poor workmen moved an adjournment of the house to consider an important business, viz:—The dismissal of the 50 workmen from the municipal workshop at Foras Road who absented themselves on the "Hartal" Day.

Dr. J. N. Choksy seconded the proposition which being put to vote was carried by 31 votes against 23.

The President adjourned the House till Thursday.

DONATION FOR BABY WEEK.

Consideration was given to a letter from Lady Jehangir (Junior) Chairman, National Baby Week, Bombay, stating that it was decided to hold the Baby Week in March 1928 and trusting that the Municipal Corporation will grant a donation worthy of its name and cause.

Sir V. A. Dabholker moved that a grant of Rs. 5,000 be sanctioned and that the President, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay and Mr. J. B. Boman Behram be nominated as the Corporation's representatives on the Working Committee of the movement.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Donation Committee.

Mr. Boman Behram said most of the people went to the Baby Week Exhibition more for the sake of enjoying "Tamasha" rather than for any serious object of education. He thought education of masses and prevention of malaria were more important objects deserving their help than the Baby Week Exhibition.

Mr. Kanji K. Master seconded the amendment.

Dr. Sorab P. Mehta said the Baby Week Exhibition had done a lot of good among the poor people and if Mr. Boman Behram had paid a visit there, he would not have given an unfavourable opinion.

Mr. Boman Behram:—Yes, I have been there. It is a "tamasha."

Dr. J. N. Choksy supporting the proposition pleaded for more such exhibitions for the good of the city.

Mr. B. G. Parelkar said if the municipality had taken up the propaganda work, it would have cost them at least Rs. 50,000.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin failed to see how the Corporation were asked to sanction Rs. 5,000 while the Improvement Trust allowed only Rs. 500. Is it because, he asked, that the application was made from an influential quarter?

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai further supported the proposition and said the infant mortality last year was very low which might be due to the educational propaganda of the Baby Week Exhibition.

The amendment being put to vote was lost and the original proposition was carried.

APPRECIATION OF NARIMAN'S SERVICES.

Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji then moved:—"That the Corporation place on record their high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered to the City by Mr. K. F. Nariman by his fearless and determined fight against the malpractices and irregularities prevalent in the Bombay Development Department and exposing them at great personal sacrifice and against heavy odds."

That a copy on this Resolution be forwarded to Mr. Nariman."

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh seconding the resolution said Mr. Narimann had set an example not only to the City but to the whole country. He sacrificed his lucrative practice and fought the case to the end. It was a glorious victory which deserved better recognition than mere recording the high sense of appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Hirjibehdin supported the proposition and said if a layman was in Mr. Nariman's place he would have been mulcted to the tune of thousands of rupees as legal charges. Government had committed a great blunder in sanctioning prosecution of Mr. Nariman instead of their own officers who were guilty of corruption. Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) was responsible for sanctioning the prosecution and he suggested that a vote of censure should be passed against him.

The proposition was carried "nem con."

DR. SAVARKAR'S MOTION CARRIED.

At this stage Dr. N. D. Savarker moved to adjourn the House to consider the question of dismissal of 50 workmen from the Municipal Workshop at Foras Road for absenting themselves on the Hartal Day. The proposition was taken to a division and passed by 31 votes against 23.

The Corporation was adjourned till Thursday next.

CITY MUNICIPAL WORKERS STRIKE

"NO" TO COMMISSIONERS DEMAND OF APOLOGY

The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union was the first body of workers to pass a resolution to observe hartal on the day of the landing of the Simon Commission in Bombay. But there was the Municipal Servants' Act, which tied up the hands of the Union in carrying out of the resolution strictly. Still many of the workers observed hartal and out of these, 50 from the Municipal Workshop at Foras Road have been dismissed by the Municipal Commissioner. At first, the Commissioner was not in a mood to reinstate any man, but he modified the position by declaring his intention of retaining the men's services, if the dismissed men would give in writing that their absence was due to some intimidation from outside quarters. Later after the sympathetic strikes at the workshop he further modified his position by stating that he would take the men back if they apologised to the Engineer for thetir absence on the Hartal day.

This the men resented, and as they could not succeed in persuading the Commissioner to take back tht men, a major portion of workers from the Workshop went on a sympathetic strike on Monday morning.

The strikers later held a meeting near the Union's Office which was addressed by Messrs. Nimbkar and Joglekar. The men then went in a procession to Worli to inform their comrades there about their strike. The Deputy Commssioner of Police and other Policer Officers stopped the procession first at the Hornby Vellard, but later they were peacefully allowed to proceed. In the evening, the men came in a procession to the Corporation Hall and after the passing of the adjournment motion there, returned back to the Union Office, where a meeting was again held addressed by Messrs. Joglekar, Spratt, Mirajkar and Nimbkar. The men expressed their intention of continuing the strike till the 50 men were taken back unconditionally.

COMMISSIONER AND MR. NIMBKAR

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—The strike of the Municipal servants is going on. But I want to inform the public with what sort of a man the workers have to deal. After the adjournment motion was passed in the Corporation to-day, some of my friends suggested to me that I should go and see the Commissioner to arrive at some conclusion. I sent in a chit bearing my name. Instead of sending a reply with the peon, the Commissioner came out himself from the Corporation Hall and shouted thus:—"Where is Nimbkar? Go away, I don't want to talk to you." I said, "I have to negotiate for the workers." "I don't mind, if the Workshop is closed for the year" he replied. A friend suggested "What about the Pumping Station at Worli" Mr. Clayton replied "If you go there, I will send you to jail." No further comment is necessary.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. NIMBKAR,
Secretary,
Bombay Municipal
Workmen's Union.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall: Speeches on "The Work before us", 6-15 p.m.

Mr. Sidhanta's lecture on "Development of English Syntax," University Library, 4-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY February 8.

Prof. Horrwitz's lecture on "Romance of Numerals," Cama Institute, 172 Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

Bombay Races: Second Day of Big Meeting.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Mr. N. K. Sidhanta's lecture on "English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other Sources," University Lecture Hall, 4-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 9.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 11.

The s.s. Rawalpindi with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said a 9-30 p.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 10-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday the 10th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Kalyan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesduay the 7th instant.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday the 8th instant.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

Mr. N. K. Sidhanta, Professor and Head of the Department of English, Lucknow, University, will deliver the second lecture of his course of Wilson Philological Lectures for the current year on "English in relation to Anglo-Saxon and its other Sources" in the Lecture Hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building to-day (Tuesday), at 4-30 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The Development of English Syntax" and the lecture is open to the public.

Mr. Sidhanta will also deliver on the same day and at the same place at 6 p.m. the first lecture of his course of public lectures on "Contemporary English Drama." The subject of the lecture is "Ibsen and the Pioneers."

TENNIS

PRESIDENCY TOURNEY

Yesterday's programme inn the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tournament provided some rare sport and the crowds which had turned up went away fully satisfied. Undoubtedly the best match of the day was that between Raja Iyer ahd Suvarna, and though the latter lost after a hard tussle, his excellent display went far to enhance the good opinion of those who have been following his career.

THE RESULTS.

LADIES SINGLES: SEMI-FINALS.

Mrs. Clayton beat Mrs. Turner, 6—0, 6—1.

GENT'S SINGLES: 4TH ROUND.

Raja Iyer beat Suvarna, 0—6, 6—4, 8—6

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Gallaghar and Barday beat Miss Wild and Freke, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Mrs. Jones and Kamruddin beat Miss G. Stebbing and Hughes-Hallet, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Tata and Prince Ghanashyam-

STRANGE STIPULATION.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING POSTPONED

To-day's public meeting, that was to be held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha is postponed, as the Secretary of the Hall (Executive Engineer P. W. D.) insists on an unusual stipulation that "statements objectionable to Government cannot be permitted to be made in the C. J. Hall" and that permit for the Hall would be issued on acceptance of that stipulation!

B. F. BHARUCHA,
Hon. Secretary.

sinhji beat Mrs. Hunt and Brough 6—3, 7—5.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

HINDU GYMKHANA COURTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES. SEMI-FINALS.

No. 1.—Raja Iyer vs. C. Gonsalves, at 4-15 p.m. followed by Kamruddin vs. R. A. Wagle.

LADIES DOUBLES: SEMI-FINALS.

No. 2.—Miss M. Stebbing and Miss O. Stebbing vs. Mrs. Brace and Mrs. Gallaghar, at 4-15 p.m. followed by

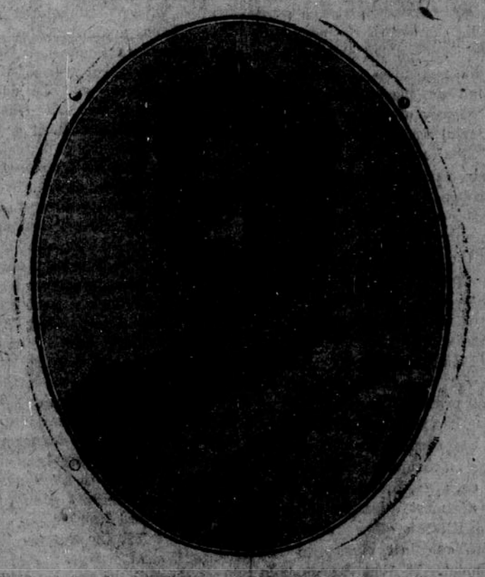
MIXED DOUBLES: 2ND ROUND.

Mrs. Gould and A. C. Pereira vs. Miss Tata and Prince Ghanashyamsinhji.

PROF. HORRWITZ'S LECTURE.

As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer for 1928, Prof. Ernest P. Herrwitz will deliver to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute's premises (Sukhadwalla Buildings, 172 Hornby Road, Fort,) his additional lecture out of a series of public lectures on "Indo-Iranian Philology (dealing with Semantic Etymology, the history of cultural words") the subject being "The Romance of Numerals."

Madras.—Agreeing with the "Hindu" that the hartal riots were marked by a lamentable failure of leadership Mr. Yakub Hasan writing to that paper advises the calling off of the hartal on the 17th instant. He declares that hartal should not be resorted to too often.—A. P.



Mr. Damodar Jagjivan Master, an Amateur Indian Musician of a high order who is giving a performance in S. P. Fancy Fete on Thursday.

"'HERALD' IN A VERY CRITICAL POSITION."

MR. HORNIMAN'S LETTER TO B. P. C. C.

REQUEST FOR PURCHASE OF DEBENTURES.

MEETING VOTES DOWN PROPOSAL

The proceedings of the urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Monday evening, were marked by great excitement. The atmosphere was tense. Mr. Jehangir B. Patel presided.

The subject for consideration was the following letter of Mr. B. G. Horniman, Managing Editor and Director of the "Indian National Herald":—

MR. HORNIMAN'S LETTER.

"I have to inform you that the National Newspapers India Company Limited have issued one thousand Debentures worth Rs. 1,00,000 of Rs. 100 each to meet their liabilities. Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, B. F. Bharucha and Dr. A. G. Merchant have been appointed Trustees.

Debentures of the approximate value of Rs. 45,000 have already been taken up. We propose to appeal to the people of Bombay to take up the debentures and support the "Indian National Herald" which is championing the cause of the people.

As moneys are urgently required, I shall feel much obliged if you will take up debentures of Rs. 5,000 and thus help the "Herald". I shall also thank you to place this letter before your committee which is meeting to-day at 6-30 p.m."

(Sd.) B. G. HORNIHAN.

This letter was placed before the urgent meeting of the B.P.C.C. on the 2nd instant, but consideration was adjourned. Consequently Monday's meeting was called.

THE PROPOSITION.

Mr. V. A. Desai, a Director of the National Newspapers (India) Company, Limited, who is also a member of the B.P.C.C. rose to move his proposition But a question was raised on a point of information whether he was an interested party in the affair. It was announced that Mr. Desai was a Director of the Company. Objection was then raised that he should not take part in the proceedings as he was an interested party in the matter, and a ruling was secured to this effect.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala then moved the original proposition to the effect that "the B.P.C.C. do accept the offer contained in Mr. Horniman's letter and take debentures worth Rs. 5,000 of the National Newspapers (India) Co. Ltd."

"HERALD" IN A VERY CRITICAL POSITION.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Ginwala tried to explain the reasons why the B.P.C.C. should accept the offer. He said that the "Herald" was in a very critical position.....

At this, Mr. V. A. Desai rose, obviously much agitated, and said "No" and declared that he objected to such statements being made in the House.

Mr. Ginwala, however, continued to refer to the financial position of the "Herald," but Mr. Desai once more protested; and when Mr. Ginwala came to figures, Mr. Desai was heard to say that the figures that Mr. Ginwala was giving, were "unauthorised, incorrect and mere fibs." While the debate was thus proceeding, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, another Director of the same company and a member of the Provincial Congress Committee, entered the House and took his seat. He remained silent all throughout.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. N. N. Menon.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swamy rose to oppose the motion.

POINTS OF ORDER.

But at this stage, many points of order were raised questioning the propriety of the House to entertain such a proposal.—

Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani wanted to know whether the B.P.C.C. had been furnished with any authoritative statement of the exact extent of the assets and liabilities of the Company and what securities there were on the debentures. The Chairman replied that no information on that score had been furnished. He requested the mover of the proposition to give the required information; but as two Directors of the Company were already there, Mr. B. T. Desai was requested to answer the inquiry. Mr. Balubhai, however, sat silent; but Mr. V. A. Desai stood up and to an expectant House he declared "that it would not be in the interests of the concern to discuss its financial position."

Objection was raised as how the B.P.C.C. could at all entertain the proposal unless the whole facts of the case were not placed before the House.

MR. GINWALA'S STATEMENT CHALLENGED.

Mr. Ginwala again tried to furnish the informations asked for; but he was every time contradicted and challenged by Mr. V. A. Desai, one of the Directors of the Company.

It was at this stage proposed that the press should not be allowed at the meeting, but the House wanted that the reporters should remain.

Various amendments were moved; but the oppositionist, was not given a voice to set out his reasons for his objection to the original proposition.

Mr. I. S. Patel moved "that Mr. Horniman's letter be forwarded to the Trustees of the Tilak Swaraj Fund for consideration and early report as to the advisability or otherwise of investing the required amount in debentures" of the National Newspapers Company.

The amendment being duly seconded, Mr. D. C. Mody, Mr. Narayan Swami opposed it.

Mr. Niphadkar moved another amendment that "Mr. Horniman's letter be filed." The amendment was also duly seconded and supported.

Some general discussion then followed, when Mr. Narayan Swami moved for a closure which was accepted by the House.

MR. GINWALA'S REPLY.

Mr. Ginwala was, therefore, called upon to reply to the debate. At this moment, he was handed over some type-written papers. They were evidently the Trust Deed and the statement of accounts of the Company. He wanted to read out the statement and actually disclosed that unfettered assets to the value of about Rs. 58,850 were there as security against debentures. But even this figure it was later pointed out, was subject to certain liabilities on the machinery. Mr. V. A. Desai questioned the authenticity of the figures in the statement, and some members challenged their correctness.

The amendments were then put to vote. Mr. Niphadkar's amendment, "that Mr. Horniman's letter be filed", was first put and carried by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. I. S. Patel's amendment "that the letter be forwarded to the Trustees of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, etc.", was voted down. Mr. Niphadkar's amendment was, therefore, carried as a substantive proposition and the House decided to file Mr. Horniman's letter to the B.P.C.C.

The meeting then dispersed.

A prominent member of the B.P.C.C. was heard to say before the meeting that the acceptance of Mr. Horniman's offer would be setting a vicious principle and bad precedent much to the detriment of the prestige of the Provincial Congress Committee. He said that he had no quarrel with the "Herald" or anybody concerned therewith, but that he stood for the broad principle of equal treatment and no preference. This seemed to be the general opinion among the members before the meeting. And the decision only confirmed this opinion.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

BETTER TONE IN HESSIANS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

Due to better tone in Hessians, Howrah Clives were quoted at higher rates.

The tendency further upward, three-four points. Cottons and coals showed very little change. The miscellaneous section remained unalloted. Teas showed better doing.

Government securities are quiet. G. P. 170 Loan 1969-70) 88/4, 5 per cent Loan (1929-47) 109/4, 5 per cent Loan (1945-55) 106/0, 6 per cent Bonds (1930) 103/2, 6 per cent U. P. Bonds 105/8.

Banks:—Central 27, C. D. Imperial 1420, Imperial (Conty) 388, C. D. Cottons Kesoram. 3/4.

Jute:—Albion 553, C. L. Auckland 400, Allianco 683/8, Barnagore 307, C. L. Budgebudge 646, Craig 7/4, Clive 50/12, 52/8, 52/2, Dalhousie 579, Empire 68/8, Howrah 60/4, 67/6, Hukumchand 24/13, Kamarhatty 905, 914/8, National 35/4, 35/8, 35-10, Northbrook 75/8, Standard 580, Union 885.

Coals:—Equitable 19/12

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 18/6, I. I. Steel 19/3, Cl. I. I. Wagon (Ordy.) 40/4, Cl. 40/8, Cl. Tata Iron Stee l (2nd Pref.) 95, 95/8, Hessian 18/7.

Raw Jute:—64/12.

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WHAT NEXT?

GET INTO TOUCH WITH PEOPLE.

(BY GEORGE JOSEPH.)

The coming of the Simon Commission has brought about a vitally new orientation in our politics. Since Non-Co-operation broke down the only uniform element of public life has been quarrelling and fighting among ourselves, communal and political. The announcement of the Commission has put an end to internecine quarrelling; we have joined together (in the main) to fight against Government. There are irreconcilables and sitters on the fence, but they are few and fundamentally lonely.

What shall we do next? There is one alternative if complications of war and invasion intervene. It will be a terrible thing; it may have to be faced some day or other. But such a contingency is beyond all control and providing against.

All that I can say is on the assumption that there will be no war in the immediate future.

CONTACT WITH THE PEOPLE.

We must re-establish contact with the common people, with the masses. The emergence of the Swarajism destroyed the contact of 1920-22. Excitement over elections was all right; but they did not go a whit beyond the people whom it actively affected, namely, the electorate. In the first place, the numbers were small and were essentially not of the proletariat. Secondly, in the heart of the method of elections was the corruptibility of the whole machine. At the end of all elections, an unbridgeable gulf seemed to come between the nation and the successful candidates. Poverty, suspicion, the breach of faith in the past, diplomacy of Government, the jealousy of a famished people, all this stood in the way of good results.

To-day the lost contact looks as if it might be re-established. It was a happy thought of the Congress, calling the hartal once more. The last hartal was in 1923, and it was time we handled the weapon and measured its strength once more. For when all is said and done, the strength of the Congress and politicians can be no more than the power derived from the nation. The fountain can be never higher than its source. As long as the Commission is in India, in a hundred things, great and small, our contact with the people will and must be necessary and continuous.

The Congress will grow in power and reality all the time this contact is maintained. The dimensions of the renewed vitality are impossible to prophesy; if present omens mean aught, we shall go forward irresistibly.

The mass movement, the revolutionary atmosphere once more in being, what then?

FRAME THE CONSTITUTION.

The positive complement and consequence will be the calling together of the Convention for framing an Instrument of Government. A further complexity is introduced by the Congress Resolution about Independence. Hitherto, all the Constitutions framed, whether Unitary or Federal, were on the basis that the King-Emperor was to be at the head of everything and that the Constitution would finally be put through as a Parliamentary Statute. The position is, however, quite changed now. It is the Constitution of an Independent nation that we are concerned with. The danger of the situation is that on account of this particular feature, the statesmen who meet in counsel may be faced by the root difficulty; and insistence on it might well lead to a break-up of the conference. In reality, however, the conflict is only apparent. The substantial quarrel is with England, as to where exactly power and initative in our affairs should lie. In that regard, Indians will agree on nearly a hundred per cent basis. The true problem is to concentrate on the matters where there is no disagreement, ignoring for the present the questions of form and pedantry. The true demand is that the Convention should represent public opinion accurately. In that case, the particular difficulty we are considering will not arise. For of one thing there cannot be a doubt. If you take Indian opinion as a whole, it will be content with a Constitution like that of Canada or Australia. Even if

(Continued on page 9).

Notes of the Day.

In a Quandary.

Officialdom and the Anglo-Indian Press are in a great quandary in boosting the Statutory Commission. So effective and well organised is the expression of the people's resentment against this inquisition, that Anglo-Indian scribes are at their wits' end to manufacture glowing accounts of the "welcome" given to it in Bombay and Delhi. The official idea of welcoming it was in the circumstances truly eloquent of the nervousness amongst the Delhi tin-gods about the whole inconvenient job of receiving the seven visitors. A wayside station was chosen for the purpose. The special correspondent at Delhi of the "Times of India" confesses that the New Delhi station is "merely a platform alongside the track without even a building upon it as yet." And the Simon Seven must have felt that they were compelled to leave their train at some "depot" reminiscent of the American Middle West. They had a welcome—from carefully shepherded "representatives" of the people. But the people were there all the same to give the lie to the spurious character of the representatives who met the Commission. They had got wind of the secret arrival, its precise location and time and they were there to mark their disapproval of the official tamasha. This is how the boycott "fizzles out."

Perturbed.

There must have been wired long accounts to the British papers no doubt of how the boycott has "fizzled out" and how the representatives of the people have "welcomed" the Commission, some on bended knees and others with profound obeisance, quite in keeping with the White idea of how an Oriental should behave in greeting those who bear the White man's burden for the good of India. All the same even in the accounts given in the Anglo-Indian Press of the hartal observed all over the country there is an unwilling admission of the fact that it was a success. It has to be admitted that the shops were closed in every city and town where the Congress organisation requested their owners to close them. But the Anglo-Indian Press seeks to minimise the obvious implication of this fact by saying that this was due to intimidation. In Calcutta the success of the hartal, just as in Bombay, was stupendous, so great and effective, indeed, that it has caused the European capitalists there to think of testing the legality of the hartal by launching proceedings in a Court of Law. Why do they not seek the advice of the leader of the Statutory Commission? The Right Honourable gentleman whose views on the legality of strikes raised such a furore in the ranks of British Labour and won him encomiums from the Tories will be thoroughly at home in obliging the British financiers and traders in Calcutta.

Practice versus Precept.

The Peruvian delegate at the Pan-American Conference raised the question of the intervention of one American State in the affairs of another and the Committee of the Conference endorsed the view after a heated debate that "No State may interfere in the affairs of another." Mr. Hughes, the American Secretary of State, is evidently a humourist of no mean order. In spite of what America is doing at present in Nicaragua, he declared that this affirmation of non-intervention by the Conference was "the Magna Charta of the Western Hemisphere." It is a grand phrase and should prove a great solace to Latin America, so long as it chooses to forget that America has a charter of her own in her dealings with them, the charter of "might is right." The delegate from Cuba realised this and as a political realist bluntly defended the practice of intervention. So matters remain where they were.

In A Deserving Cause.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood have issued an appeal to the student community to join this oldest and the only non-communal student organisation in Bombay in large numbers so that it can launch out into new activities for the benefit of the student world on a self-supporting basis. The present membership, fairly large as it is, does not yield sufficient revenue to meet the growing demands on the Brotherhood's exchequer. Bombay's young men and women acquitted themselves splendidly in the recent hartal and the Brotherhood was largely responsible for successfully organising the student demonstrations. The students are willing to help themselves to make the Brotherhood a still more vigorous organisation but it behoves their many well-to-do well-wishers in Bombay to accord it practical sympathy by joining it and helping it with liberal donations.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1928.

THE FIGHT THICKENS

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary of the Congress states that according to reports from various quarters an extra-ordinarily successful hartal was held in almost every town and in many villages of the country. Even as regards the Punjab, where the bureaucracy has long been at great pains to break the boycott, Dr. Ansari, President of the Congress, has received a message from the Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, to the effect that Amritsar, Ferozepur, Ludhiana, Batala, Dera Ismail Khan, Sialkot, Lyallapur, Jaharanwalla all observed complete hartal, though, owing to "much official intimidation," the hartal at Lahore was partial. According to the reports of the Associated Press, the Free Press, or our own correspondents, complete hartal was observed at the following places besides Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Poona, Nagpur, Hyderabad (Sind), Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bangalore, Patna, Jubbulpore, Bijapur, Cocanada, Amritsar, Brindaban, Nasik, Sholapur, Benares, Jhansi, Karachi, Dharwar and Rajahmundry. The Associated Press reports only partial hartal at Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra and Cawnpore. But Pandit Jawaharlal thinks that the A. P. reports are in many cases a deliberate attempt to minimise the success of the hartal. Referring, for instance, to the A. P. message that the Allahabad meeting announced to be held on February 3, was abandoned, he points out that as a matter of fact a monster meeting was held on that day, though the venue had to be changed. The "Leader" of Allahabad gives a graphic acount of the hartal of in that City and the public meeting and points out how the participation of the students in an overwhelming majority was a noticeable feature of the day's demonstration.

Not only was the hartal nation-wide but it is acknowledged by all, even by the Anglo-Indian press, that it was quite peaceful throughout the country except in Madras and Calcutta. In Madras, where two persons died and a few others were injured, the trouble began with stone-throwing in some quarters. A flood of light is thrown on the origin of the trouble by the following message from the "Times of India's" Madras correspondent: "Rathnam and Muniswami, two Adidravidas, who threw stones at Brahmin houses in Mylapore on Friday evening, saying that the Brahmins were responsible for the day's hartal, . . . were charged today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with having created a disturbance. Both were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month. . . His Worship also disposed of another case of similar character in which Mahomed Usuf and Badsha of Triplicane were accused of having abused and thrown stones at people who were returning from a boycott meeting on the Beach on Friday. The accused were each fined Rs. 10 and directed to enter into a bond to be of good conduct for six months." These are only a few instances but they support the statement issued by Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu, one of the foremost non-Brahmin leaders o. Madras. He says: "As one who personally went round the city and suburbs more than once in the course of the day, I can say with confidence that those who were responsible for the rioting were others than Congressmen. I knew and I believe the police knew, that the anti-boycotters who had shown an inkling of their mind at the Beach meeting on Sunday last were determined to break the boycott movement at all costs, with violence if necessary. That it was the anti-boycotters that engineered the rioting needs no proof. I myself was very nearly molested in the vicinity of Elephant Gate. Khaddar-clad men were subjected to cruelty at the hands of these hooligans." Who were all the anti-boycotters and with whom they were in collision are matters for searching enquiries, both official and non-official. The disturbances in Calcutta are generally described by "Forward" as "military terror," "the rapacity of the police and the military." The paper cites eighteen specific instances of what it calls "police hooliganism." In one it is alleged that "a group of Sergeants inhumanly assaulted a tender boy of ten for no other fault than that of playing with a rubber ball in the street." In another instance it is said: "They (the police) entered the private residence of Sikhs in Bhavanipore area and beat some of them." The "Basumati," says with reference to the affray at the Presidency College and Hindu School: "The part Mr. Stapleton (the Principal of the College) played was to flee from the College with police aid leaving the students to bear the brunt of police oppression; and that oppression was inhuman in all conscience. We have it on unimpeachable authority that although the gate of the Hindu School was closed and nobody wanted the police inside, they went into the compound and beat a teacher of the school mercilessly and without provocation. We have seen the teacher and his bandaged hand, we have talked to him and we have, therefore, no hesitation in asserting that our report is correct to the letter. A Professor of the Presidency College has told us that he too, was beaten in a similar way. It is as true as anything that the police established a goonda raj near the Presidency College on Friday." The "Basumati" states further that "Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose have brought the definite charge against the police that it was they who commenced violence on Friday." The disclosures made by "Forward" and the "Basumati" are grave and we trust they will be subjected to a most searching inquiry. In contrast with the ways of the anti-boycotters, some of whom had ample resources to maintain peace, may be noted the non-violent spirit of the boycotters throughout the country.

It is no wonder that the amazing success of the boycott movement in general and the hartal in particular should fill the British and Anglo-Indian press with chagrin, if not with rage. The "Sunday Times" has clearly lost its temper and taken to vulgar abuse. It is reported to have observed that "the mendacity and the intimidation are the weapons of anti-British agitators who inflame ignorant minds by falsehoods which are as grotesque as they are malicious and through the agency of immature youths and ruffians drawn from dregs of bazaars endeavour to force the citizens to join the spurious national protests." The sentence quoted itself reeks with mendacity and malice of a most grotesque type. Nothing can beat the falsehood of the British placards saying "In India the Simon Commission Welcomed." If the Commission is welcomed in India and if the "Sunday Times" can write only on the "Futility of the Boycott," why is is that the entire British and Anglo-Indian press and officialdom are alternately cajoling and threatening Indians to persuade them to support the Commission? As for the ruffianism of which the "Sunday Times" complains the peaceful character of the hartal throughout the country gives the lie direct to the complaint and we have said and quoted above enough to show that the ruffianism at Calcutta or Madras was not on the boycotter's side. The truthful "Times of India" says that the Bombay hartal was a fiasco and pays a "tribute of admiration" to the persons some of whose utterances at the Mole Station on Friday were described by its reporter as "abject supplication." The paper also archly declares that "the great bulk of the Mahomedans and non-Brahmins" are pitted against the caste Hindu boycotters and, that "the Sikhs and the mass of the Jains appear on the side of the non-boycott party." How far such statements are truthful and whether there is good will or malice in them let the communities praised themselves judge! Possibly this is the type of British propaganda which has earned for the Briton a notorious sobriquet. We have seen how such propaganda has rallied to a most drastic boycott even those who till the other day were disposed to give one last chance to the British Government. If that propaganda has the effect of inducing the Government to go headlong in its way, India will not much regret. Each party will have burnt its bridges behind it.

RESERVE BANK AND SIR BASIL'S "IMPROVEMENTS"

The Government of India have scored a victory by carrying Mr. Cocke's amendment to omit the statutory provision made by the Joint Committee that one of the two Deputy Governors of the Reserve Bank should be an Indian. Sir Basil will now seek to get some of the other improvements (!) that he had suggested in his new Bill for the Reserve Bank, embodied in the Bill as it emerged from the Joint Select Committee, as it is this draft that is now before the Assembly. We do not think it necessary to say anything on a scheme for the Directorate except to draw attention to an amendment that seems to indicate once more the cloven hoof. The Joint Committee in its draft Sec. 8 (1) (d) provided for "one Director to be elected by the Provincial Co-operative Banks." To this Government propose to tag on a clause to say that this Director must "represent aricultural interests". It is to be hoped that the Assembly will ask for a clearer definition of this, because otherwise it may be used to put in a dummy who may be an agriculturist, but may be quite innocent of any idea of banking or finance even as they affect agriculture, and may rest content with nodding assent to whatever may be put before him by the Managing Governor. Coming to Sec. 11, (2) (b) we would draw attention to an ambiguity. It provides that the agricultural paper purchased or re-discounted by the Reserve Bank shall not exceed "one fourth of the face value of all bills and notes purchased or re-discounted upto that time." We do not know what the last three words signify. "Upto that time" would mean from the beginning of the Bank's operations. This cannot be the meaning, as the figure would reach a huge one after a few years. Is it intended to mean from the beginning of the calendar year? Or from the beginning of the busy season, say, 1st September? This point requires to be cleared up. Then, again, most of the financing of agriculture commences in April-May. It is just then that most of the commercial financing is over, and the slack season begins. This means that the total of all bills and notes purchased or re-discounted should probably be at their lowest in April-May, and 25 per cent. of that, for agricultural paper, may prove very inadequate. A better course would be to put the limit at a certain percentage of "all liabilities" or of "deposit liabilities".

Sec. 17 (3) contains a most mischievous clause authorising purchase and sale of the currencies of such gold standard countries as may be specified in the "Gazette of India," and of treasury bills of such countries and balances with banks in such countries. We understand that this provision was most strongly opposed by certain members of the Join Select Committee who saw the danger but that it was carried over their heads. It is now for the Assembly to set matters right and we would ask them to remember that this clause if it had been in operation in 1913 would have left the Reserve Bank with investments and balances in Russia, Germany, Austria or France, and the whole of it would have been lost. It is most unsafe for a Reserve Bank to keep any such investments or balances, which may go to zero in another big war. If it is at all to be done it should be confined to investments and balances in England, because India has to pay some £30-35 millions to England every year, and if the Reserve Bank is caught in a world war with such "balances in England" it can use them up in payments to be made to England in the very first year of the War. We would impress upon the Assembly the need for a revision of this clause in the sense here indicated.

Sec. 11 (7) contains the same dangerous words—"any gold standard country"—and means that purchase of the securities of Germany or Austria may be permitted. Have we not had enough lessons of how such currencies can become waste paper. In whose interests, pray, is this provision made? Why should our Reserve Bank invest any of its funds in the securities of countries that had been bankrupt, and are barely out of the bankruptcy court? Will England—which advises us to make these investments—guarantee them? Sec. 11 (13) contains similar dangers. If foreign Banks wish to keep an account with our Reserve Bank here, and to keep their balances here, they can please themselves but our Reserve Bank should not be allowed to keep a pie in any such countries. Sec. 12 as approved by the Joint Select Committee permitted what are known as "open market operations", that is, buying or selling of bills etc. bearing any two good signatures, even if one of them is not that of a scheduled Bank, but, only if such action had the approval of "not less than two-thirds of the Directors present". In the new Bill this is put as merely "in the opinion of the Board" and we presume Sir Basil Blackett will try by an amendment to "improve" this Section. In the explanation on this change it is sought to be made out that the insistence on the approval of the Board is a great safeguard. Safeguard against whom? The Managing Director? Is it then the intention that the Managing Director need not get the approval of his own Board to other actions of his? The above explanation is merely fooling the public, as it is the Board that must be responsible for the whole operations of the Bank, and it cannot act as a check on itself. The two-thirds majority was a useful check, and should be retained, because it is just these open market operations that will enable the Bank to tighten up money and ruin trade and industry and such enormous power should not be left in the hands of the Managing Governor or even a bare majority of the Board. In fact, we would go further and insist on a two-thirds vote of the full Board before such action is undertaken—not only two-thirds of those present.

Section 18 of the Joint Committee draft provided for notes to be issued in denominations of the gold mohur. Sir Basil Blackett has improved(!) this out of existence. The notes are to be in terms of the same fraudulent rupee that was 16d. before the war and 18d. now. The intention probably is to repeat the trick and make it 20d. or 24d. at the next favourable opportunity. If this is not the case, why is this stubborn opposition to laying down what was the standard coin of India if not in practice, at least in theory. We would strongly urge upon the Assembly not to give way on this fundamental point of a definite Gold Unit for India, as otherwise the door will be left wide open to further tampering with our currency.

"SCRATCH A LABOURITE AND YOU WILL FIND A RANK IMPERIALIST."

ENGLAND NOT SINCERE ABOUT INDIAN FREEDOM.

WHY BRITISH LABOUR BETRAYED INDIA.

DID NOT WISH TO RISK ELECTORATE DEFEAT

BOYCOTT THE COMMISSION AT EVERY STAGE.

In the ccurse of an exclusive interview which he granted to the representative of the "Chronicle" Pundit Motilal Nehru said that the conviction is forced upon him that no political party nor any considerable number of indvidual Englishmen are really interested in what is called advancing India on the road to self-government beyond what is thought absolutely necessary for the immediate purpose of England herself. In his opinion the reason why British Labour Party betrayed India was that it did not wish to fight the election on the issue of Indian freedom. "Scratch a Labourite and you will find a rank Imperialist." This is how Pundit Motilal summed up his impressions of the Parliamentary Labour Party. Pundit Motilal is for an uncompromising boycott of the Simon Commission but he does not approve of the social boycott of its members.

Pundit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly, arrived in Bombay on Monday morning by s.s. "Cracovia" of the Lloyd Triestino Company after an extensive and eventful tour in Europe and Egypt. He was received at the Mole by his son Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the General Secretary of the Congress, Mr. and Mrs. Pratap Pandit, Mr. Kantilal Parikh and several of his admirers. Pandit Motilalji was kind enough to give an exclusive interview to a special representative of "Chronicle" on many a burning question of the day.

Asked to give his impression of the real feeling in Parliamentary circles about India, Pandit Motilal Nehru stated:

"I am afraid the impression I have found is not very encouraging. At the same time it will not be quite accurate to say that I return disappointed from England; for, that would imply that I ever entertained hopes from that quarter which in fact, I never did. I must, however, confess that I never thought things were so bad as I found them. After what I have seen and heard, the conviction is forced upon me that there is no political party nor any considerable number of individual Englishmen really interested in what is called advancing India on the road to self-government, beyond what is thought absolutely necessary for the immediate purposes of England herself. The fine phrases employed by British statesmen are merely empty rhetoric wholly irreconciliable with their avowed Imperialist policy and the manner in which it is being carried out throughout the world.

LABOUR PARTY'S BETRAYAL.

The Labour Party professes to be anti-Imperialist but their recent action in regard to the Simon Commission has dispelled any lingering doubts about their true mentality which indeed, was sufficiently exposed when they were in power for a while. They have openly gone back on their declarations about India and the solemn resolution unanimously adopted at Blackpool supporting India's claim to self-determination and their leader has now the audacity to say that he will not take "instructions" from Indian politicians as if the kind of self-determination meant at Blackpool was to be accomplished vicariously by the Labour Party. In fairness, however, to the members of the Party, I must say that besides the courageous ten who voted against the appointment of the Commission, there are many who honestly admit that it is impossible to reconcile their action with the Blackpool resolution but their excuse is that they could not possibly get Parliament to adopt that resolution and have, therefore, done the next best thing open to them. To th equestion where was the necessity of your consenting to put your own men on a Commission which violated the principle you have yourself laid down,—the answer given is: We believe in Parliamentary methods and so long as the present Government of India Act remains on the Statute Book, we cannot refuse to act on a Commission appointed under its provisions.

INDIA—A SCAPEGOAT.

When pressed further with the obvious flimsiness of this excuse which is hardly in keeping with the full throated blessings given to the Commission in Parliament by their leaders, the truth came out: "We have to face the general election and cannot afford to take any risks. It is out of the question to go to the country on the Indian issue." India is thus a mere scape-goat to be sacrificed to party interests. I cannot better describe my impression of the Parliamentary Labour Party than by saying: Scratch a Labourite and you will find a rank Imperialist. There are, of course, honourable exceptions but being in a hopeless minority, they do not count.

Q.—Did you have an opportunity of discussing the situation in India with Lord Birkenhead or any other member of the Cabinet?

A.—No, I denied myself the honour of calling upon or seeking interviews with any of them. Parliament was not in session on my first visit to London and they were mostly out of town. The Statutory Commission was announced in my absence on the Continent. After that I thought it was useless to trouble them. But I have met a large number of members of Parliament of all parties and have freely discussed things with them.

NO PERSONAL OFFENCE TO MEMBERS OF COMMISSION.

Q.—You are, of course, in favour of a complete boycott of the Commission?

A.—Yes, certainly. But the boycott is to be directed against the policy and action of Parliament. No personal offence is meant to the President or the Members of the Commission. I hope this will be clearly understood by all the parties concerned and nothing will be done to give any ground for complaint in this respect.

Q.—You have said in your statements to the Press that there is really nothing for the Commission to enquire into as all the determining factors are well known and that the Government must be fully aware of what it is going to do through the agency of the Statutory Commission. Have you any idea as to what the intentions of the Government are?

A.—I am, of course, not in the confidence of the Government and have no means of knowing what they intend to do. But there are certain very clear indications which the man who runs, can easily read. The first is that both Mr. Baldwin and Lord Birkenhead have, in effect, declared that they have in a great measure surrendered their own powers to the Commission which is to have a free hand in all matters concerning it. The second is that I do not believe that Sir John Simon would have accepted the office if there was any chance of his recommendations being unacceptable to the Cabinet. All this clearly points to a common understanding at least in principle if not in detail. I must, however, say that Sir John Simon is undoubtedly a big man having tremendous influence not only in both Houses of Parliament but with the people of England in general. He is out to do something big as is evidenced by the fact that he has thrown up the largest income made at the English Bar to-day to devote himself to the work before him. At the same time, it must be remembered that he is an Englishman and an Imperialist at that. His big thing may turn out to be very small indeed from our point of view. In any case, we cannot surrender our right to the biggest man in the world in expectation of big things from him. The third indication is afforded by the appointment of a separate Committee to go into the relations with the Indian States which are thus put out of the purview of the general scheme of self-government for India. This is evidently a negation of real self-government. The fourth indication is furnished by the hostile attitude of the Government towards the milk and water recommendations of the Skeen Committee. It will be noticed that the Army does not come within the terms of reference to the Statutory Commission. The last two indications are almost conclusive. I for one cannot imagine any form of self-government worth having which does not include the Indian States and the Army. It is thus clear that the biggest thing that Sir John Simon can do, will be nowhere near real self-government. But it is not for us to speculate what he might or might not do. The appointment of the Commission is wrong in principle and an obvious violation of our rights. There is nothing for us but to boycott it completely at every stage.

BRITISH CONNECTION.

Q.—Before you cabled to the Madras Congress your full approval of the complete independence resolution, you were believed to be an advocate of "independence within the Empire." Will you kindly explain what has led you to change your opinion?

A.—I am not against what you call "independence within the Empire" if it is to come by honourable means in the natural course. Indeed if it were to be offered to-day, I would unhesitatingly accept it on the same terms as Canada, Australia, South Africa and Ireland have done. But that is not to be. I am free to confess that the impressions I have formed in the course of my wanderings in Europe and Egypt, have made me revise my opinion about the British connection. However desirable it may be to maintain that connection, and I still cling to the hope that it may be possible to do so, I feel that we have made a great deal too much of it. The truth is that England cannot afford to set India free if she is to maintain her present supremacy in the world and it is idle to expect her to forego that supremacy in a fit of generosity. It is all very well to say that a free India will be much helpful to England as a powerful ally but no Englishman is so simple as to believe that free India would always remain a faithful ally regardless of her own interest in any new world situation that may arise in the near or distant future. Indeed, England is, by no means, so sure of maintaining her hold on her self-governing dominions in some of which signs of restiveness are already appearing. What matters to us is our own independence and we must concentrate on it without troubling ourselves about British or any other connection at this stage. It is really for those who wish to maintain connections with us to take steps in that direction and when they do so, it will then be up to us to meet them halfway. I do not mean to close the door of negotiation. That door must, of course, always remain open, but what I object to is the making a fetish of British connection and giving it the first and foremost place in our programme for independence. I am afraid, the Congress slogan: "Swaraj within the Empire if possible and ontside the Empire if necessary" is responsible for creating a false mentality which puts the Empire first and Swaraj after it. The Madras Congress resolution declaring for complete independence will, I trust, remove that mentality and I, therefore, welcome it wholeheartedly.

MR. MACDONALD'S TEMPER.

Pandit Motilalji was then acquainted with the latest statement of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in which the latter had described the agitation of Indians as a manifestation of inferiority complex. Dealing with the matter, Panditji observed that Mr. MacDonald's statement was nothing more than an exhibition of temper. Certainly, it did not lie in the mouth of the leader of a party which had definitely gone back on its own solemn professions to ridicule the divine quality of self-respect in Indians. Panditji found nothing in the latest deliverance of Mr. MacDonald, which he characterised as sheer rubbish. Mr. MacDonald, he added, was getting more and more involved in his own speeches. In the sentences he had uttered he had got mixed up with the inferiority complex and the divine quality of self-respect.

AGAINST SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

Discussion then turned on to the suggestion made in certain quarters that the social functions in honour of Sir John Simon should be boycotted by Indian leaders in view of the possibility of Sir John Simon's winning over some of the leaders to his point of view by his extraordinary powers of persuasion. In regard to this suggestion, Panditji made

(Continued on next page.)

PUNDIT MOTILAL NOT IN FAVOUR OF SOCIAL BOYCOTT

RESERVE BANK BILL DEBATE

ELECTION OF 3 DIRECTORS BY CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

SIR BASIL'S OPPOSITION

"BRINGING POLITICS INTO BUSINESS."

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

The Government won the first division on the Reserve Bank Bill to-day by carrying Mr. Mr. Cocke's Amendment to omit the satutony provision made by the joint Committee that one of the two Deputy Governors of the Reserve Bank instead of one, proposed in the old Bill, by fiftythree votes to fortyfive.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

The Legislative Assembly met today after a three days' r cess. The attendance was good. Consideration of the Reserve Bank Bill as amended by the Joint Committee on it, was the only item on the agenda. Lobby conversations showed keenness among non-official to put up a fight on various clauses of the Reserve Bank Bill, and generally to uphold the Joint Committee's conclusions. On the other hand, official whips have been busy measuring their lobbystrength.

Another topic discussed in the Lobbies has been the arrival of the Simon Commission, and the possibilities implied in their promised statement. There is some speculation regarding the nature of the forthcoming announcement, and the extent to which it will influence the opposition to the Commission, by any announcements regarding the privileges and status of the Committees of the Indian Legislatures.

INDIAN AND EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL BODIES.

Questions took less than the usual time, the list being attenuated by the absence of questions by Swarajist members. Mr. B. Das had an interpellation relating to the non-attendance of members of the Government of India at the Indian Commercial Congress. Sir George Rainey replied that neither he nor Sir B. N. Mitra received any invitation from the Commercial Congress, while they attended the session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at the invitation of that body. He gave an Assurance that the Government of India had no different policies in the matter for European and Indian Commercial Bodies, and had not in any way ignored the Commercial Congress and the federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce.—A. P.

The President communicated to the House a message from the Governor-General, fixing the 20th February for the presentation of the Railway Budget to both the Houses and the 23rd and 24th February for general discussion in the Assembly and the Council of State respectively, 24th, 25th, 27th and 28th February have been fixed for the voting of demands for grants under the Railway Budget.

GOVERNMENT'S ASSUMPTION.

Sir Basil Blackett then announced the procedure to be adopted by the Government with regard to the Reserve Bank bill and the business for the next week. He said that the Government had bowed to the ruling of the Chair (non-official applause). The question was how to deal with the situation it had created. There were originally three courses open to the Govt ernment. They could have moved for the withdrawal of the old Bill with a view to proceeding with the new one. But it was desirable that members and the public should know the new proposals before the opening of the session, through publication in the Gazette of India. Moreover, in the absence of knowledge of the new proposals, the House might very reasonably have objected to the withdrawal of the old Bill. The President's ruling had confirmed their fear of possible impediments to unhampered consideration of the new Bill, that might be caused by procedure with it after the withdrawal of the old Bill. The Government, therefore, thought that the best course would be to publish the new Bill and proceed with it without moving for the withdrawal of the old one. They were unware that such a course would be regarded as irregular, but assuming its regularity they had held that it was the one, most conductive to the dignity and convenience of the House.

This procedure had now been ruled by the President to be impracticable. The Government were not prepared to abandon altogether the attempt to bring into existence at an early date the Reserve Bank, without giving the Legislature a full and clear opportunity to decide whether it wished, as the Government believed it did, to secure the establishment of a Reserve Bank on sound lines in India. The Government indeed felt that the House would have cause for dissatisfaction if the difficulties of procedure, independent of the merits of the measure, were to result in indefinite postponement of this important question.

AGREEMENT TO TAKE UP OLD BILL.

The course of proceeding with the old Bill was open to certain objections, and involved some inconvenience both to the Government and to the House. The form in which the Bill would be acceptable to the Government was known to the House. In order that a piece of legislation on which so much labour had been spent and so large a measure of agreement had been achieved by all-round co-operation of all parties in the House,—which he gladly acknowledged with gratitude—in order that a measure which the Government believed was generally regarded as fraught with promise of great benefit to India as a whole may not be jettisoned without at any rate one further effort, the Government had come to the conclusion that the best course would be to resume forthwith consideration of the old Bill. This course was actually recommended by certain speakers on the other side. (Laughter.) The Government hoped that the House would now be able to turn its mind from the points of procedure and bend their united endeavours to so shaping the measure as to secure the maximum benefit to India. Wednesday, Friday and Saturday he added will be devoted to consideration of the Reserve Bank Bill, while Sir George Rainy will also move on Friday for the reference to a Select Committee of the Bill for centralising the Port Administration.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR'S.

The House when proceeded to the disposal of Mr. Cocke's amendment providing for two deputy governors and omitting the provision that one of them should be an Indian. The amendment was carried by 53 votes to 45.

SALARIES OF GOVERNOR AND DY. GOVERNORS.

Sir Basil Blackett next moved that the salaries and allowances of the Governor and Deputy Governors of the Reserve Bank may be determined by the Board, subject to a minimum prescribed by the Governor General in Council. This he said was necessary to prevent the possibility of an absolute deadlock.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas opposing said that the amendment was redundant, and merely showed the Government's want of confidence in the Directorate.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. N. M Joshi moved that one Director should be elected by trade unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. He regretted the absence of representation for wage-earners on the Board of Directors and said that considering that the persons for whom he sought to secure representation numbered five crores, he should have suggested the election of four persons.

Mr. B. Das supported the amendment.

Sir Basil Blackett said that the matter was interesting for debate, but involved a principle which should not be incorporated in the scheme of Directorate. He gave an assurance however that the interests of the labouring classes would receive their due weight. In this matter he stood for

(Continued on page 9).

GANDHIJI FAINTS WHILE SPINNING

DOCTORS ADVISE COMPLETE REST

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 6.

Yesterday evening at 7, Mahatma Gandhi fainted when the inmates of the Ashram where he had gone on foot from the Vidyapith, now his usual place of residence, all of a sudden became weak and fainted when the inmates of the Ashram immediately ran up to him and put him in bed. Mahatmaji remained unconscious for a few minutes, and the inmates getting nervous, Mr. Shankarlal Banker who was there sent for a Doctor from the city. When the Doctor arrived Mahatmaji had regained consciousness.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.

Drs. Harilal Desai and Fouzdar who subsequently examined the Mahatmaji found that though the pulse was all right there was high blood pressure. By this time Mahatmaji had commenced his vow of silence and could not say anything to the Doctors who advised complete rest.

COMPLETE REST ADVISED.

All engagements are cancelled. The Doctors opine that this is due to weakness and fatigue and say that complete rest is essential. They will examine Gandhiji again this evening which his silence is over. It is said that he still insists on his usual spinning.

Gandhiji now looks better and there is no cause for anxiety.—Free Press.

BACK TO THE MOTHERLAND.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Pundit Motilal Nehru arrived in Bombay by s.s. "Cracovia" on Monday. On the right is Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, who had come to Bombay to receive his father.

MADRAS CHIEF MINISTER RESIGNS.

DISSENSIONS WITHIN MINISTRY?

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

"Justice" says that Dr. P. Subbarayan, the Chief Minister has submitted his resignation, and there have been dissensions within the Ministry. The paper also says that on the principle of joint responsibility, the other two Ministers also should have resigned. The Ministry must resign as a whole.—Free Press.

APPLICATION OF SEC. 144 DENIED

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

The report that Section 144 had been made applicable to the leaders is not correct.—Free Press.

MADRAS DISTURBANCES SEQUEL

ACTION AGAINST BOYCOTT COMMITTEE THREATENED

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

It is understood that Messrs. Harrison and Co., Confectioners, of Broadway, whose premises were attacked during last Friday disturbances, intend taking legal proceedings against some members of the Boycott Propaganda Committee as a test case.—Free Press.

SIMON SEVEN'S CLIMBDOWN?

DECISION ABOUT POLICY REACHED?

STATEMENT TO BE MADE IMMEDIATELY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

"I reliably understand," says the political correspondent of the Free Press of India, "that Sir John Simon and his colleagues have reached a decision as to the policy that they are going to adopt in regard to the opposition to the Commission." There are two courses open to the Commission, one being frank recognition of the intensity of the Indian feeling and to the opposition by making all possible amends open to the Commission and show that as far as the members of the Commission are concerned, they would spare no efforts to be guided in a responsible and effective manner by the representative Indian opinion. The other course is to ignore the strength of the boycott movement and to accept at a face value the support which H. E. the Viceroy has claimed in his speech was forthcoming for the Commission. It is reliably learnt that discarding all reactionary pressure, Sir John Simon and his colleagues are deciding to make an announcement within the next 24 or 48 hours, indicating the broad procedure they propose to follow. It is understood that the procedure thus disclosed, will embody all the promises that were held out in the speeches of the Premier, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Mr. George Lansbury, and were contained in the communique of the Parliamentary Labour Party. It is said that what will stand to the credit of the Commission is that whatever concession is intended to be offered is offered independent of any understanding with any party or leader but in the only hope of straightforward and liberal action, winning for it support of all schools of thought that are not opposed to an indiscreminate Non-Co-operation policy.—Free Press.

LEADERS REFRAIN FROM EXPRESSING OPINION

STATEMENT MAY INFLUENCE ALL PARTY CONVENTION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

In consonance with the Party decision, there has been no meeting between the members of the Simon Commission and the members of any of the Political Parties. Thus, though the members of the Commission live in the Western Hostel, they are more or less in complete isolation from the members of the Legislature on that count. The Party leaders refuse to express any opinion or discuss even the possibility of any undersanding when the Commission's statement has not yet been issued.

In the official circles, a mixed feeling prevails. There is a section, and an influential one, that holds that the best course for the Simon Commission is to decide upon a policy of conciliation or sternness and to indicate the attitude, whichever it may be, straightway; and thus clear the atmosphere of the present uncertainty. This section also holds that while it is difficult to estimate the response which even the disclosure of a liberal procedure may elicit, still nothing would be lost, and all would be gained, by a pronouncement on the part of the Simon Commission which would at one stroke go the longest way possible to meet the Indian opinion and then leave it to its better mind to choose between the continuation of the boycott or the abandonment of it, in the light of the statement.

Whatever may be the nature of the statement, it would enable the All-Parties' Convention that meets on the 12th instant to decide upon an All-India policy so that whatever decisions are reached, would represent all the parties that are now pledged to the boycott.—Free Press.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Party leaders and whips were engaged this evening arranging to bring up absentee members in order to add to their lobby strength for Wednesday's vote on Sir Basil Blackett's amendment.

Speculation regarding Sir John Simon's statement is becoming keener as the time for its announcement is drawing closer. The question round which all the interest centres is whether Sir John's suggested procedure will meet the Responsivists' case and whether it will have any effect on some sections of non-official opinion particularly if the Commission invites the Committee of the Indian Legislature to sit with it throughout on terms of equality and even to submit its own report either to the Commission for being appended or to the Assembly. In the meantime, the Commissioners are busily engaged studying the position. It is understood that they are anxous to remove suspicion and misunderstanding.—A. P.

COMMISSION SETTLES DOWN TO WORK

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Sir John Simon and the Members of the Statutory Commission have settled down to work. They hau informal talks with some important officials yesterday. The fact that their office is located in the Council House, will make it easier for them to be in touch with the Indian Legislature. This morning, Lord Burnham and two other Members of the Commission watched the discussion on the Reserve Bank Bill from the Viceregal Box.

It is understood that Sir John Simon will make a statement on Wednesday to clear up misunderstanding as to the procedure and to define the position of the Commission.—A. P.

SUPPORT TO JT. COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

NATIONALISTS' DECISION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

The Nationalist Party met this evening and decided generally to support the Joint Committee's recommendations regarding the Reserve Bank Bill and to oppose the Government's amendments. The Swarajists will also oppose Government's amendments but will not move any of their own.—A. P.

BAN ON MEETINGS WITHDRAWN

MINBU, Feb. 5.

The order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. has been withdrawn and the Conferences of the General Council of the Burmese Association and the General Council of Sanghas Association have been allowed by the local Government on condition that there is no discussion on capitation and thathameda taxes. The Sangha's conference begins this afternoon.—A. P.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH CHINA

PRESENT CUSTOMS DUTIES TO BE ABOLISHED

JAPAN OPPOSED TO EUROPEAN POWERS

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Shanghai.—It is reported from Peking that Mr. Edwardes, Acting Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, is leaving for Shanghai to arrange an understanding with the Nationalist Government. It is understood that Mr. Edwardes will propose the abolition of the present 5 per cent. 'ad valorem' customs duties and 2 1|2 per cent. sur-tax and substitution of 12 1|2 per cent. 'ad valorem' customs duties in the whole of China. Britain, United States, France, Italy and the Netherlands are believed to approve of the plan, but Japan is opposed. After providing for the service of foreign loans, the new scheme suggests a division of customs surpluses, proportionately to customs houses controlled by the various Chinese authorities.—Reuter.

DECISION ON SKEEN REPORT

ANNOUNCEMENT LIKELY IN PRESENT SESSION

MR. CHARI'S WARNING IN COUNCIL OF STATE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

No Swarajist member was present in the Council of State when the Council reassembled to-day. At question time, Mr. Haig, on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief, replying to Sir Phiroze Setlna, said that final orders on the Skeen Committee's Report had not yet been received, but were expected in time for Government to announce them during the present session.

The reply to a question regarding the Shea Committee Report was that it had not been possible so far to allot any funds during the expiring financial year for the measures recommended by the Committee. They would therefore be taken in hand from the beginning of the financial year 1928.29, and full budget provision was being made for the purpose. The Government, however, were proceeding with the necessary legislation, and hoped that it would be passed early in this session.

BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION.

Mr. Haig replied in the negative to a question put by Sir Phiroze Sethna, whether the Government of India had made any recommendations to the Secretary of State for India on the movement for boycotting the Statutory Commission.

Sir Phiroze Sethna next asked: "Have Government considered the advisability of starting an investment reserve account to provide against depreciation in securities held in the currency reserve, on the lines of a similar account maintained in England in relation to currency notes?"

Mr. Burdon, Finance Secretary, said: "I invited the attention of the Hon. Member to clause 25 of the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank of India Bill, as approved by the Joint Select Committee, which provides for gold and rupee securities in reserve being valued at the market rate from time to time instead of at cost price as now provided in the Paper Currency Act."

RAILWAY BUDGET.

The President announced a message from H. E. the Governor-General, stating that the railway budget will be presented on the 20th February, and general discussion on it will be held in the Council of State on the 23rd.

HINDU FAMILIES PARTITION.

The Law Member moved for further consideration of the Bill providing that partitions and separations of interest among members of undivided Hindu families and other transactions among persons governed by Hindu law shall, in certain cases, be effected by written and registered instruments. The Bill has been reported upon by a Select Committee.

Mr. Desikachariar led the oppositon to the consideration of the Bill on the ground that it proposed to take away a substantive right of a vast majority of the population, and would impose great hardship on Hindu families, most of whom, especially in rural areas, were poor and illiterate. The question of public expediency or considerations of revenue, he said, should not override substantive rights.

The opposition was strengthened by Munshi Narayana Prasad Asthana and Lala Ramsaran Das.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was passed.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the House of Marvels at the Hospital Fete on Monday.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a school at Mecca.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.
NEW YORK.

	February 6.
Previous Closing Rate	17.22
To-day's Opening Rate	17.30
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	17.63
Difference	+.41

LIVERPOOL.

	February 6.
Previous Closing Rate	9.21
To-day's Opening Rate	9.12
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	9.20
Difference	—.01
Broach Expectation	347

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Feb. 6.
Silver Ready	26 1 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 0 0
	Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

'DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" DREAMLAND

EXPOSITION OF WHAT CONDITIONAL BOYCOTTERS WANT

LONDON, Feb 6.

The "Daily Telegraph," in an editorial anticipating Sir John Simon's promised early statement suggests that what is required by the conditional advocates of boycott is a clear assurance that relations between the Commission and the Indian Committees shall be on a footing of equality of status and that the committees shall not be merely witnesses in enquiry. After that there will be little to apprehend from the boycott, which is already widely repudiated.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION TO AMENDMENTS OF GOVT.

CONGRESS PARTY'S PARTICIPATION IN DEBATE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

It is understood that the Congress Party's participation in to-day's proceedings of the Assembly was in accordance with the Party decision to oppose all amendments of the Government to the Reserve Bank Bill with a view to bring the Bill as reported by the Joint Select Committee in consonance with the new Bill which was not allowed to be introduced by the President.—Free Press.

TAXES ENHANCED IN BARDOLI

MR. VALLABHAI'S ADVICE OF NON-PAYMENT

SURAT, Feb. 5.

A conference of the people of Bardoli Taluka was held yesterday at the Bardoli Swaraj Ashram to discuss the question of the enhanced land revenue. Mr. Vallabhai Patel who specially came from Ahmedabad for the purpose, presided over the conference. After taking the sense of the meeting, the President advised the adopted of non-payment of the increased revenue.

The conference finally resolved to hold another conference at the same place on the 12th instant when it will be decided whether to launch the Satyagraha movement or not.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, Dr. M. K. Dixit and Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai warned the people to think twice before pledging themselves to a course of non-payment of taxes.—A. P.

COSGRAVE'S DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND

LONDON, Feb. 4.

New York.—President Cosgrave left for England to-day on board the s.s. "Olympic." He did not meet De Valera who was at New York at the same time. Neither of them was invited to the functions at which the other was the guest. President Cosgrave appeared to be very much fatigued by strenuous trip. Mr. De Valera is leaving for England next week.—Reuter.

"SCRATCH A LABOURITE AND YOU WILL FIND A RANK IMPERIALIST."

(Continued from previous page.)

an important observation. He said:—"I don't approve of the social boycott. In fact, while I thoroughly disagree with Sir John Simon, I have been freely partaking of his hospitality in England. The two things are quite apart and it must be a very feeble political faith which can be shaken by resorting to ordinary social amenities of life. Sir John Simon is undoubtedly a man of great persuasive powers and I have a high regard for him personally but none of these things has affected me and I do not see any reason why it should affect others."

Speaking about his attitude in respect of the Commission, Panditji unhesitatingly avowed that he was going to abide by the Congress resolution whatever it was.

NEED OF FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

Panditji holds very strong views about the necessity of foreign propaganda. Speaking on this question, he said that there was a strong need of publicity of Indian affairs throughout the world. People abroad, he added, knew nothing about India. They had to carry on an organised propaganda in as many countries of the world as possible and more particularly in those countries which suffered under similar disabilities with a view to make common cause with those countries. At present, he went on to say every country felt isolated. It was up to them to organise the opposition against Imperialis. India, Panditji proceeded, was now a part of the bigger world which contained all sorts of countries, slave, oppressed and so on. India had to be in touch with the world currents as she was certainly affected by those currents. He thought that some kind of propaganda was necessary both in the East and the West. Talking about England alone, the great ignorance about India, which existed in that country had to be dispelled. A chain of deputations was, according to Panditji, one of the many ways of an effective foreign propaganda.

ENGLAND PREPARING FOR A WAR.

Asked whether the League of Nations, as it is at present constituted, can prevent the future of war and establish a real world peace, Panditji did not show any great optimism about the future of the League. The world peace, he said, was not in sight as almost every day the armaments in the world were increasing. Russia very strongly believed that England was preparing for a future war.

RUSSIA APPROACHING MILLENNIUM.

Our representative then requested Panditji to give his impressions of his visit to Russia. In reply, Panditji said that he was in Moscow only for three days and he only saw what his hosts, the Soviet Government, wished him to see. His position in Moscow was just like that of an Englishman in India, who had to content himself with being shown round by a Collector or any other Government official. But from what he saw with his eyes open, was that society in Russia was vastly improving. Russia was very nearly approaching the millennium she had in view. The picture that was shown to him was a picture of a much better and contented people.

Pandit Motilal Nehru left for Allahabad on Monday night. He stops at Allahabad for a day only and then proceeds to Delhi.

INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM A JINGO.

SUFFERING FROM SUPERIORITY COMPLEX.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S REPORT TO MR. MACDONALD.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, who had come to Bombay to receive his father, Pandit Motilal Nehru, was interviewed by a special representative of the "Chronicle" regarding his impressions about the All-India hartal. With his usual youthful alacrity he said:—

I must say that the hartal was far greater a success that I had dared to anticipate. We had to contend against communal feelings, threats and all manner of pressure brought to bear upon us on behalf of official, semi-official and other interested parties. The result was that each person who participated in the hartal had to think about it and decide after some consideration whether he should participate or not. The hartal was, therefore, a result of conscious thought and not merely an automatic obedience to the behests of any organisation. I welcome hartal as a sure sign of political consciousness among the masses. I welcome it specially because of the awakening amongst students in India. It is always well for a country if her youth is spirited and daring. The hartal has shown that youths of India are both spirited and daring."

Our representative then brought to the notice of Pandit Jawaharlal the statement of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in which the latter has characterised the attitude of Indians towards the Statutory Commission as nothing more than a manifestation of inferiority complex. In reply to Mr. MacDonald's "ex cathedra" statement, Pandit Jawaharlal said:—

SUFFERING FROM SUPERIORITY COMPLEX.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is obviously in a temper and that is a sure sign that our boycott is having its effect. It is also a sign that Mr. MacDonald is beginning to feel that he is very much in the wrong. Those people only who begin to doubt their position get into temper. So far as the plea of inferiorty complex goes I have very little to say about it. It may be true that all people under alien domination necessarily suffer a little from the inferiority complex. But whether that is true or not, it is quite obvious that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is suffering from "superiority complex" and cannot tolerate any opposition or criticism of his position. That complex is invariably found in "Jingoes" and imperialists and Mr. MacDonald appears to be indistinguishable from those classes. His speeches and actions daily resemble more and more those of imperialist brand. Mr. MacDonald accuses us of both inferiority complex and lack of self-respect. This seems to me somewhat contradictory. If we suffer from this complex, it means that we are too tender regarding what we consider touches our self-respect and not that we are lacking in it. His idea of Indian self-respect apparently is that we should obey implicitly the commands issued from Westminster or from the worthy leaders of the Labour party. But that is not our notion of self-respect and no amount of bullying from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald or from anybody for the matter of that will convince us to the contrary. We shall unite and see who is in the right and whose policy succeeds.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied his father to Allahabad by the Calcutta Mail on Monday night.

INDIA TAUGHT HIM SOCIALISM

SIR JOHN MAYNARD TO BE LABOUR M. P.

RECOMMENDS AUTONOMY TO SELECT PROVINCES

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Sir John Maynard has joined the Labour Party and has been adopted as a prospective Parliamentary candidate for Kings' Lynn. Interviewed by Reuter, he said he largely ascribed his socialistic outlook to his experience in India of the vast irrigation schemes and hydro-electric works and the manner in which the State could undertake large operations. Discussing the Statutory Commission, Sir J. Maynard said he had always sympathised with Indian aspirations and would always seek the solution of difficulties, confronting Indian aspirations for Dominion self-government. Hitherto, Hindu-Muslim dissensions had been the chief obstacle, but pending the disappearance of religion from politics he suggested firstly the granting of a larger measure of responsible Government to the provinces which did not suffer from acute Hindu-Muslim differences, and secondly an advance in the direction indicated by the Muddiman Committee towards having a joint Ministry instead of separate Ministers.—Reuter.

(Sir John Maynard is a retired Indian official who was member of the Punjab Governor's Executive Council from 1921 to 26, having served in many lesser positions before mainly in the Punjab.)

SUFFRAGETTES REUNITE

VOTES TO ALL WOMEN

PROPOSED PARLIAMENTARY LEGISLATION

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Rugby.—On the eve of the introduction in Parliament of proposals, which are expected to give votes to all women at the age of 21 an nteresting re-union took place yesterday of suffragettes, who fought for women's vote some fifteen years ago. Actually the anniversary was being celebrated of the first vote being given to "some" women ten years ago. Some of the women who took a militant part in the suffragette campaign attended the re-union and each table was presided by a woman who had gone to prison for the cause. Notable figures present included Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Howe Martyn.—B. O. W.

CENTRAL AFRICAN EXPEDITION FAILS

MR. AND MRS. GLOVER KILLED

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The "Daily Express" says that an African merchant at Manchester has received a letter from Maidugari, in North Nigeria, stating that Mr. and Mrs. Glover the Principals of "Glover Scientific Exploration Expedition," have been killed in French territory. Mr. Glover was a member of the Courttreatt Cape-Cairo Motor Car Expedition.

Mr. and Mrs. Glovers left England in December 1926, on an expedition in the Central African desert taking cinematograph films and collecting natural history specimens for the British Museum.—Reuter's Special.

STORM IN CALCUTTA PORT TRUST

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS THREATEN TO RESIGN

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

Regarding the appointment of the Assistant Accountant in the Calcutta Port Trust, it is understood that the Indian Port Commissioners have addressed a representation to the Government of Bengal requesting them to refuse sanction to the appointment of a European to that place as recommended by the majority of Port Commissioners, and have, it is understood, threatened to resign their seats if the Government do not rectify the grave injustice done to the Indian members on account of their being in a clear maojrity.—Free Press.

AT AMALNER

A public meeting of the citizens of Amalner was held on the 3rd to express their opinion on the Simon Commission. A resolution, condemning the Commission and recommending the members of the Provincial Councils and the Assembly not to co-operate with it in any form or at any stage, was passed and unanimously carried.

HARTAL AT LONAVLA

(From A Correspondent.)

LONAVLA, Feb. 4.

On Friday, the 3rd February, 1928, all the residents, shop-keepers and merchants observed complete hartal. The Mutton and Beef Markets were completely closed. Some Christian schools were also closed, and the Municipal schools were empty. The Muslims heartily co-operated with the Hindus in the National cause.

With all this the hartal was a bit eclipsed by the leading Parsis, who went round the markets and tried their best to open one or two vegetable stalls,, with a threat of having the poor stall-keepers' licenses cancelled. Our Parsi brethren all over India are trying their best for the emancipation of India from the slavery of dependence, while a few at Lonavla are working adversely.

WELL-BEGUN BATTLE OF INDEPENDENCE

MR. PRAKASAMS COURAGE APPRECIATED

RAJAHMUNDRY, Feb. 5.

(From a Correspondent)

"The first battle of Indian Independence was fought, and won on the 3rd of February. Bombay having begun well with the cry of 'Simon go back', and Madras ending it nobly with Mr. Prakasam's laying bare his breast to the bullets of the Bureaucracy." In these significant words did Mr. Annapurniah, member, All-India Congress Committee, presiding over the meeting yesterday, concluded his speech. A resolution, congratulating Mr. Prakasam on his courage, was unanimously adopted amidst acclamation. Messrs. Satyanarayana, Gurumurti and others supported the resolution in brief speeches. Andhradesa observed complete hartal on the 3rd.

HARTAL AT SURAT.

PRINCIPAL REFUSES TO CLOSE COLLEGE

SURAT, Feb. 4.

The 3rd of February passed without any untoward incident, though the hartal was almost completely observed.

The College students requested the Principal to close the College on that day, but the request was not granted. The students, therefore, remained absent from the College on that day.

In the afternoon a public meeting was conducted under the auspices of the Surat District Congress Committee, when a large number of people assembled at the Dacca Ovara.

Dr. C. J. Ghia presided. After the resolution for boycott of the Commission was unanimously adopted, another resolution requesting their representatives in the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly to prevent the formation of the Committees was also unanimously adopted.

HARTAL AT PALGHER

Complete hartal was observed at Palgher on the 3rd of February 1928. Though Friday was a bazar-day, not a single shop of either the big merchants or of vegetable hawkers was open throughout the whole day. At about 5-30 a meeting also was held under the presidentship of Mr. Chhotalal Shroff, when the Benares resolutions were explained and confirmed.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN MALKAPUR

There was complete hartal in Malkapur on the 3rd of February. Due to the heavy rain, the whole of the day and night, no meeting could be arranged. Contrary to the wishes of the merchants, grain and the cotton markets were kept open, but not a single merchant went there.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE TO CLOSE FOR ONE MONTH

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

It is understood that as a sequel to the Presidency College incidents, the College will be closed for one month.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN GOODS.

HOW IT CAN BE MADE EFFECTIVE

The Honory Secretary of the Maharastra Manufacturers' Association, Poona, writes:—

The Indian National Congress in its last session at Madras has passed a resolution requesting the public to boycott foreign goods especially English. Unless the public knows what Swadeshi goods are available in place of foreign one to meet its demand, the boycott would not be successful and effective. The Association therefore, intends to compile a list of Swadeshi goods and a list of foreign articles that can be replaced by them, with prices and addresses, and requests the Indian Manufacturers all over India to cooperate with it by sending their catalogues with current pricelists, samples of their articles, if they can, and full particulars about their manufacture They should also certify that the articles are Genuine Swadeshi.

"PREVENT REPETITION OF OF SCANDAL"

LETTER TO GOVT. FROM EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

The Chairman of the European Association, Madras Branch, which had a special meeting on Saturday afternoon, to consider the situation in the city brought about by the recent hartal, has addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government saying that public life in Madras ought not once again be discredited by the failure of those responsible for law and order to prevent the repetition of the scandal of Friday last. He adds that the question of taking proceedings against those who engineered the hartal is engaging the attention in proper quarters.—Free Press.

WHAT NEXT?

(Continued from page 6).

respect of the out-and-out Independancites, I think this proposition is true. It is only a feeling of disgust that has driven them to the extreme position. If then the Constitution is framed in the light of the popular demand, a great deal can be done.

QUESTION OF SANCTIONS.

The supreme problem can then be envisaged in its right propositions, the problem of enforcing the constitution thus settled. It is one thing to settle what we want, and quite another to force it out of Britain; in other words we shall be up against the perpetual question of sanctions. There must be a mass movement to put things through. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's insistence on the creation of a revolutionary atmosphere as the very condition of Swaraj is profoundly true and necessary. The work in connection with the boycott of the Commission will help to create the atmosphere. The weakness of the position however lies in this. The initiative will not be in our hands. If the Government at any moment finds that the position is really fraught with danger, it can withdraw the Commission or so fundamentally alter it as to break the boycott. I should, therefore, suggest the importance of keeping the initiative in our hands. We must make up a catalogue of practical grievances which everybody can see at a glance. It will be our business to so exploit and co-ordinate the grievances as to embarrass Government and reassure for ourselves the support of various parts of the country and different sets of people with separate causes of discontent. Those who care to study the secret of Gandhiji's political technique will observe that his strength is founded on the loyalty of those whom he served and helped get out of specific troubles. In Champaran, Nadiad, Ahmedabad, he was able to redress the grievances of those sore stricken. I believe that the country is full of suffering directly attributable to misgovernment. If we study them carefully and mobilise the forces of discontent with wisdom, economy and with sound strategic sense, we can generate irresistible popular forces and find in them the ultimate sanction of our politics. The salt tax, the Forest Act, the rack-renting of the poor by landlords and Government alike, the wicked imposition of allopathic superstitions, these and several others are there waiting to be studied and pressed to the uttermost.... For in the last analysis, it is our failure to keep in touch with the needs of the poor that has paralysed our public activities.

Here then is the triple programme:—Boycott the Commission and get into touch with the people; Frame a Constitution; Marshal grievances.

YOUTH OF BOMBAY

Are you sincere in your determination and promises to carry out the resolutions of the last Youth Conference?

Then Join

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood

the only non-communal all party student organisation of Bombay

which unceasingly.

1 Stands for the rights and privileges of students.

2 Stands to voice the true feelings of students;

3 Stands to protect the interests of students without fear or favour.

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood will help you to put into practice what you preach.

Then fill in its membership form to-day

Annual Subscription.

For Students Rs. 2, A Class 6 B Class 3

RESERVE BANK BILL DEBATE

(Continued from page 7).

the Joint Committee Scheme (laughter).

The amendment was defeated by 36 votes against 33.

The House accepted without discussion Sir Basil Blacketts amendment, stating that the representative of co-operative banks should represent the interests, not of these banks, but of the agricultural interests, of the whole of India.

LEGISLATURE'S DIRECTORS

Sir Basil next moved for the elimination of the clause providing for three Directors elected by the Indion legislature. He said that it was a cardinal principle that the legislature should have no representation on the Directorate of the Bank The Government opposed using the legislature for purposes for which they were not brought into being, and thereby bringing politics into business. This matter, he said, was debated fully at the Simla session and he made it clear that the Government considered their proposal on this subject to be of very great importance.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, opposing Sir Basil Blackett's motion agreed that the Directorate of the Bank should be free from political pressure (hear, hear) but when the Government of India, which was a political institution subordinate to another political institution, the British Cabinet, was empowered to make nomination to the Directorate, then it was preposterous that the Legislature, which, he averred, was not a political body, should be prevented from electing a few directors. Proceeding, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that Sir Felix Schuster, did not support the idea that the legislature would exert political pressure, if it was empowered to elect Directors.

Sir Basil, intervening, pointed out that the Government's contention was that the members of the Legislature should not themselves become directors.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that there was nothing wrong in the legislature being represented on the Board because the central letgislature represented economic interests in a wide measure, and was just the body which should be given the right to select Directors in order to ensure the success of the Bank.

Mr. Anwar-ul-Azim supporting Sir Basil's amendment, said that it would be alright if eminent leaders like Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Jinnah were elected to the Directorate, but there could be no guarantee that that would be the case. It was his clear opinion that they should not dabble in both finance and politics.

Mr. Yamin Khan strongly supported the Finance Member's amendment.

Mr. Sesha Aiyengar said that the Government were fighting shy of control by the legislatures in order that the Bank might avoid inconvenient criticism.

STATE SECRETARY'S CONTROL IN TACT.

Mr. Aney said that the sole justification for the Bill was that it sought to remove interference and control by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, but that object would be stultified if the amendment was accepted. He gathered in the last session that Sir Basil did not have any fundamental objection to the proposal.

Maulvi Muhammad Yakub maintained that the only way in which to secure at least one Muslim Director on the Board was through election by the Legislature (non-official applause) but to adopt the Government amendment would mean the elimination of the Muslim Director.

Sir Basil Blackett: You will eliminate the Bank otherwise.

Maulvi Muhammad Yakub: I am not anxious about this Bill.

Sir Basil: I thought as much.

Maulvi Muhammad Yakub, continuing, asked whether this House was not already represented on the Senate of the Delhi University. Why not, then extend the same principle? As for the argument regarding bringing in politics into business, he maintained that the two could not be separated. The whole of "Politics in the world is rotating round business, (hear, hear). The last war was fought because of business rivalries. I am surprised that a keen politician like the Finance Member should raise this objection. I hope that the House will not pass a vote of self-condemnation".

The House adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS

Mr. Kelkar speaking first after lunch, opposed Sir Basil Blackett's amendment. He protested against Government's attempt to prevent the Legislature from exercising its rights, authority and privilege of sending to the Directorate of the bank its own representatives, especially when the Executive had reserved to itself the right of nominating some Directors. The Assembly represented the collective wisdom of fifty millions of the papulation and as there were generally divisions and groups in the House election by such a body was sure to be the best.

....

Sir Victor Sassoon said he spoke as a businessman, purely from the business point of view. As one who had been trained in the old fashioned business methods, he supported the Government methods, he supported the Government amendment because a business undertaking, could be best managed by businessmen, and, as a businessman, if he were to use his influence he would try to secure the choice of persons on the ground of their business instinct and not for any other reason.

MR. JAYAKAR'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Jayakar opposed the amendment. He had agreed with the view that petty political seeming, should be eliminated, but had grown extremely suspicious of the Government insisting on express provisions banning all public men in the Assembly from becoming Directors. He believed that all businessmen were tyrants in their own way (Laughter) and the best combination was that of public men and experts. He happened to be at the head of the Road Development Committee and without betraying any secrets, he would say that if this Committee had consisted solely of expert engineers, they would have taken them into a pit from which public men on the Committee were trying to save that Committee. He remembered the criticism made against Lord Haldane's appointment to the War Office during the War, but Lord Haldane proved to be a most successful administrator because he knew what his countrymen wanted, and experts supplied him with the special knowledge required. "We public men", said Mr. Jayakar, "will supply the patriotic view. Without us, the Directorate will be a combination of tyrants, of self-opinionated men." He was sorry that Sir Basil had also caught the prejudice of the heaven-born against the public men.

SIR BASIL LOVES POLITICIANS.

Sir Basil: I love politicians and do not conceal my affection.

Mr. Jayakar: Then let him translate it by dropping that amendment.

Mr. Jayakar continued that he was sorry that owing to a political body's mandate the non-official strength was weak.

Lala Lajpat Rai asked whether the Government of India was not a political institution and offered that if the Government gave up the right of nominating Directors, the House would do the same. He sounded a warning against domination by big business which, he said, would drive them to ruin.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' VIEWS.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, representing the views of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, which has a membership of 500 businessmen, declared that constituted as the Government of India was to-day, there must be some representation of the Legislature on the Directorate. (Applaus). Sir Basil had put no alternative before the House, and he warned the Assembly against the pitfall of adopting this amendment, and being exploited later by the Government in making other material changes in the Bill. The whole agitation against political influence on the Directorate was a sham, as the Government themselves exercised the largest political influence.

Sir Walter Wilson, representing the Associated Chambers of Commerce, said every Chamber was totally opposed to any idea of political influence over the Directorate.

CONGRESS PARTY'S REPUDIATION.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar repudiated on behalf of the Congress Party, the suggestion of Sir Basil Blackett that Government were bringing a different scheme as an amendment to the presnt bill before the Council of State simply because Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had offered the advice, but Mr. Jamnadas had made the suggestion as a joke and not seriously. Government was adopting this procedure under dictation from Whitehall to which the Assembly could not agree.

Mr. Fazul Rahimtullah joined the Opposition.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt criticised Government for refusing to be convinced and advised the Assembly not waste breath.

DEBATE ADJOURNED TILL WEDNESDAY.

Pundit Malaviya then rose to speak. As it was 4|15 p.m., the President remarked that the Chair knew what it meant when Pundit Malaviya rose to speak. (Laughter). He would not take the risk of lengthening the sitting, and adjourned the House till Wednesday when discussion on Sir Basil's amendment will be continued.—A. P.

AN AMAZING UTTERANCE.

ALL NATIONAL PARTIES DISAPPOINTED.

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The homily which H. E. the Viceroy administered to both Houses of the Legislature, interspersed as it was, with "a judicious employment of minatory phrases" is not calculated to advance the cause of India's progress and well-being. Almost all the Swarajists and a number of Nationalists whom I met last evening expressed their utter disappointment at the Viceregal announcement.

AN AMAZING UTTERANCE

The sternness which characterises the Viceregal utterance has amazed a large section of both the Houses who have known His Excellency as a great and sympathetic friend of Indian aspirations. The effect of the Viceroy's speech could not have been lost even on those who, by habit and temperament are not sensitive to passing phases of political life. Parliament is the final judge and the sole arbiter of the destinies of India and if India earnestly desires to advance on the high road of Responsible Government it is essential that she should satisfy the tribunal. This is regarded as the sum and substance of the Viceroy's pronouncement. It is the language of the Preamble of the Reforms Act which has been disowned by Indian leaders from a thousand platforms.

WILL ALL PARTIES UNITE?

My talk with several Swarajists leads me to believe that the Viceroy's address will induce them to unite with Independents and Nationalists. It is no wonder if the policy of obstruction, so successfully pursued a few years ago, is resorted to by the united group composed of all the non-official parties. I understand that several more signatures have been affixed to the Swarajist manifesto calling upon the party to stiffen its attitude in the Assembly. All sections of the Assembly have keenly felt the need for unity of action and the search for unity is the immediate task confronting the leading members of the various parties.

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THE ENG...

What is probably the most picturesque and interesting stall in the English Village, with the possible exception of the old English pub is that occupied by the old established firm of Messrs. Herbert, Son and Co., Ltd., of Bombay and Calcutta.

This is the only stall in the village which accurately depicts a cottage in black and white which probably no one will deny is the outstanding feature of beauty in the average English village.

That Messrs. Herbert, Son and Co., Ltd, should have chosen to decorate their stall in this style is only natural seeing that the leading string in their list of numerous important agencies is the brand of whisky—"Black and White."

Not only are the external decorations in these colours but also the whole of the interior including the upholstery and the clothing of the impressive Pathan Chowkidars.

Amongst the many well-known articles displayed are: wines, spirits, cordials, provisions, confectionery, soaps, toilet preparations, cigarettes, pipes, tobaccos, patent medicines, (Health food) household requisites, et

INSURANCE.

This forms another important Department of Messrs. Herbert, Son and Co., Ltd., business and is at present much in the limelight owing to the fact that one of the Companies for which the firm acts as Chief Agents is the Indian Guarantee and General Insurance Co., Ltd., (which incidentally is the oldest established Indian Accident Office having been established in 1873) which Company has just introduced what is termed the "rupee" accident insurance policy at premiums of from one rupee per annum upwards. To be able to obtain an accident insurance policy for Rs 1,000/ at a premium of Re. 1/ is quite a new feature of accident insurance in India.

NEW BAN ON C. J HALL

ARE GOVERNMENT GETTING PANICKY?

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—On the 31st January, the undersigned engaged the C. J. Hall for holding a public meeting on the 7th inst., to welcome Pandit Motilal Nehru, if he could prolong his stay in Bombay for a day—or for a public lecture on a topical subject instead. On the 5th inst he received by post a letter from the Secretary of the C. J. Hall (Executive Engineer P. W. D. which runs as follows:—

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

With reference to his letter dated the 31st January 1928, the Honorary Secretary, the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, is requested to inform the undersigned the subject of the public meeting proposed to be held on the 7th February 1928. He should clearly understand please that in respect of political meeting, the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall can be allowed to be used for the discussion of questions of a constitutional nature only.

An early reply is requested on receipt on which the necessary permit will be granted.

(Sd.) SULLIVAN.
Executive Engineer.

II

To this I replied saying that the function on the 7th inst., would be either to welcome Pandit Motilal Nehru or a discourse on the "Work before us." But Mr. Sullivan asked the messenger to get an assurance from me in writing, that the "discussion of questions would be of a constitutional nature only."

III

In reply, I addressed the following letter to the Secretary the C. J. Hall.

Sir, Since writing to you this morning, we have decided the subject of discourse for to-morrow's meeting:—"The Work Before Us;" and have sent announcements to the Press accordingly.

To be precise, you will please define "questions of a Constitutional nature", for which alone the Hall can be had, as you now state in your letter of the 4th inst.

Yours,—
B. F. BHARUCHA.
Hon. Secy.

IV

Here is the reply:—

"In reply to his letter dated the 6th February 1928, the Honorary Secretary, Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, is informed that a discussion dealing with questions on the present method of Government would be considered as of a Constitutional nature, statements which would be objectionable to Government cannot be permitted to be made in the Sir, Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall."

(Sd.) SULLEVAN.
Executive Engineer.

Sir, Has the Government grown so panicky? Isn't it a definite and deliberate attempt to gag public opinion? Are the three recent demonstrations. (The Parsi Protest Meeting-Congratulatory meeting re Mr. Nariman's Victory and Students' Mammoth Meetting) too much for the bureaucracy to face or combat? Surely, you, sir, will raise your voice: so will the people of Bombay—against the arbitrary ban that is proposed to be put on political meetings to be held at the C. J. Hall henceforth. The matter cannot and I hope will not rest here.—Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

PROTECT YOUR LUNGS AGAINST

Dangerous Chills

In our climate, with its trying extremes of temperature, you cannot afford to be without Peps. Even strong-chested people are liable to be suddenly stricken down by dangerous chills on the lungs which set-up pleurisy, pneumonia and bronchitis.

Peps, the wonderful medicine in tablet form, give off healing and germicidal fumes. These act *directly* on the membranes of the breathing passages and keep danger off chest and lungs. Dissolve one or two handy Peps tablets in your mouth every now and again. Take them whenever you go out into chilly night air, or when any throat soreness or irritating cough warns of a threatened cold.

Peps soothe and disinfect the throat and kill cold and influenza germs. They heal cough-torn tissues of the chest, prevent and remove inflammation of the bronchials, and are the invaluable safeguard and cure for coughs, bronchitis, breathing difficulty, bronchial asthma, and many lung weaknesses.

Peps are the safest medicine for young and old, and a valuable protection against germ-caused disease carried about in dust-laden air.

Medicine dealers everywhere sell PEPS in handy sealed bottles at Re. One. Direct from agents :—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Convent Road, Bullaly, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Rd., Bombay; Dodia & Co., Esplanade, Madras; M. G. Shamsi & Co., Elphinstone Street, Karachi; B. M. de Sousa & Co., Rangoon; The Apothecaries Co., Ltd., Colombo, etc.

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KATHIAWAR NOTES

WILL VIRAMGAM CORDON GO?

RAJKOT CITY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 29.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot was long since contemplating on the Rajkot Town Improvement Scheme. The Rajkot Assembly has now passed a resolution sanctioning the cutting scheme. Those whose buildings are affected by the scheme seem to have been purturbed. The elected members who voted the scheme took no pains whatsoever to enlighten their constituencies upon the scheme. Let us hope the Rajkot Town Improvement Scheme will be wisely handled, and sufficient spade work will be done before its final execution.

JAMNAGAR AFFAIRS.

There is a strong rumour in the official and business circles that the Viramgam Cordon is to be abolished and an announcement to that effect is to be shortly made. Be that as it may, the people of the Province as a whole are anxiously awaiting the report of the Committee appointed by the Special Session of the Kathiawar Conference held at Rajkot. Maharaja Jam Saheb is mainly busy in connection with the Butler Mission; whilst the businessmen of the Liverpool of Kathiawar daily widen their scope of business.

CURTAIL HIS POWERS!

The public feeling against the Police Superintendent of the Rajkot State was strongly expressed on the floors of the Assembly when some of the members in the presence of His Highness vehemently criticised the ways of Mr. Yussuf. The Sabha finally passed a resolution asking for the curtailment of certain powers of the Superintendent of Police. The Sabha also resolved for the total removal of the supervision of the Scout "Senapati" over the everyday training of the Girls' Guides.

OLD BOYS' GATHERING.

There will be a gathering of the old boys of the Alfred High School at Rajkot. Mr. Shroff, the Diwan of the State will preside over the function. The 15th February is the birthday of the Kumar. It will be celebrated with great eclat.

VIVEKANAND ANNIVERSARY.

Sree Vivekanand anniversary will be celebrated to-day at the Ramkrishna Ashram under the presidency of the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot.

PARSIS AND SIMON COMMISSION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is indeed very difficult to understand my friend, Mr. G. K. Nariman at times. In a letter to the Press, he says, that the Parsi Protest meeting against the Simon Cimmission was unrepresentative and unjustifiable!

(1) Mr. Nariman, do you seriously suggest that men like Messrs. M. K. Patel, Khurshed Nariman, F. J. Ginvalla and B. D. Lam, Solicitor, and Dr. K K. Dadachanji did not represent the different schools of political thought in the community and in the country? Of course, there were no ultra-loyalists or johookamis invited at the meeting to speak. But they could have certainly come and expressed their views boldly, and even opposed the resolution, or moved an amendment, as they might have deemed fit.

(2) Mr. Nariman, why was the meeting unjustifiable? On one hand, you wish the Parsis to co-operate with their sister communities in regard to Persia, Afghanistan and India—in matters cultural, educational, social, religious and economic. Why should you feel upset, when Parsis ally themselves with Hindus and Muslims over a question—which may appear to be political—but is really national and fundamental for all true progress in India?

(3) Mr. Nariman, have British Commissions been really beneficient to India?

(4) Have Persia and Afghanistan gained their freedom by British Commissions?

(5) Is Britain carrying out her pledge to Iraq?

(6) Is Britain fulfilling her solemn pledges given to Egypt before and after the War?

(7) Mr. Nariman, can any nation progress by blowing hot and cold the same time?

(8) My dear Mr. Nariman, can any country gain her freedom by cold calculation, or by self-sacrificing action?

(9) Were not our forefathers daring, patriotic and men of action?

(10) Won't you encourage those, who follow in their footsteps?

(11) My dear Mr. Nariman, please reflect calmly, and I am sure, you will revise your views materially.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

NEE N EDUCATION

SIR CHUNILAL A. DADAR E. UCATION INSTITUTE

The Chhabildas Lallubhai building of the General Education Institute of Dadar was formally opened by the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, on Sunday evening. The spacious compound of the school was decorated with flags, etc., for the occasion. In response to the invitations issued by the Directors of the Institute and Mr. Janmejaya Chhabildas the donor of a munificent amount to the Institute, a large number of prominent guests including Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Dr. Javle, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai and Dr. Jivraj Mehta attended.

Sir Chunilal, on arrival, was received by the Directors and Secretary of the Institute while the scouts of the Schools belonging to the Institute formed the guard of honour. With prayers recited by girls the proceedings commenced. Prizes were given to those successful in sports by Mrs. Chhabildas.

REPORT OF INSTITUTE'S WORK.

The Secretary then presented the report of the Institute. In the course of his report he stated,

The General Education Institute, Dadar, was started as far back as the year 1892 with the warm support of some of the great people of that time with the object of facilitating and cheapening education by starting affiliating, or incorporating at different places as circumstances may permit, schools for imparting primary, secondary and higher education, and also industrial education. The Institute is at present conducting a primary school at Dadar, three full-fledged High Schools at Dadar, Thana and Kalyan, a Girls' High School at Dadar, one A. V. school teaching upto the VI Standard at Uran in the Kolaba District and one A. V. School teaching upto the IV Standard, at Agashi in the Thana District with an aggregate strength of 2,000 boys and girls at an annual expenditure of nearly 70,000 rupees.

Declaring the building formally opened, Sir Chunilal appreciated the good work the Institute was doing especially among the backward and the working classes of the northern part of the City. He had nothing but praise for the magnificent achievement of the Institute and he joined in the chorus of thanks to Mr. Janmejaya who, he said, was fast following in the footsteps of his father. Sir Chunilal stated that Mr. Janmejaya intended to donate a substantial amount for a spacious camping ground for the Scouts of Bombay and he had already in his view some land near Borivli.

NEED OF EDUCATING BACKWARD CLASSES.

Referring to the need of educating the backward and the industrial classes of the city, the speaker deplored the fast developing mentality of those classes to neglect manual training and industrial education. Sir Chunilal hoped that the authorities of the various unofficial educational institutions in the City would confer on this point and put forward a joint plea for such education before the University so that the future of those whose interest they had very near their hearts, might be improved.

The Secretary then announced that Mr. Janmejaya had a desire to donate a further amount of Rs. 30,000.

The gathering then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

PARSIS AND SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The undersigned has just received a letter from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, to say, that as suggested by me, he has invited the Parsi Central Association, the Zoroastrian Association, and the Parsi Panchayat, to send their representatives to Delhi to participate in the drafting of the Swaraj Constitution at the All Parties' Conference on the 12th instant.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Lady Chamberlain, wife of the Foreign Secretary who has been suffering with Neuritis has been ordered a sea voyage and will leave for South America on February 15th.—Reuter.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron landed at 10 A. M. on February 6. and was received by the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, the Presidency Port Officer the Commissioner of Police, the Collector of Madras and the President of the Madras Corporation. After inspecting the guard of honour, His Excellency drove in state through crowded streets to Government House.

Rangoon, February 6.—The Royal Air Force Flying Boats alighted here at 11/15 A. M. to-day.—A. P.

Teheran.—As a result of conversations between the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs and the Soviet Agent, an agreement has been concluded whereby weekly aerial Postal Service will be run between Teheran and Baku, and vice versa from 12th February Arrangements are also being made to connect the same with the European services from 1st May.—Reuter.

"How did you sleep? You certainly look fine!"

She: "How did I sleep?—If I look the way I feel, you ought to see that I slept like a babe. Do you know, nowadays, I simply love life the whole long day, from the time I get up to the time I go to bed."

He: "Well, you look as fresh as a rosebud—and that is flattering language between an old married couple."

She: "Thank you. And you sleep better yourself. What a wonderful change Sanatogen has made in both of us. Like the flow of new life through one's veins."

Sanatogen infuses into the cells of blood and nerves exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which bodily health and nerve strength are derived. Over 24,000 physicians have written enthusiastic letters about the success they obtained with Sanatogen.

A physician writes in the "General Practitioner": "*The insomnia of long duration had produced great debility; treatment of every kind had no result. Sanatogen, two teaspoonfuls, thrice daily, was prescribed and at the end of a fortnight the improvement was marked & sleep was normal.*"

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When you sleep badly, when your nerves are upset, then try Sanatogen for a few weeks, and feel the wonderful difference in your own health

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

Good Health is Real Wealth

The most precious possession you can have is Good Health. A rich man who is always ill is the poorest man on earth

Health depends upon the food you eat. The quantity of food is not so important as the quality. It should supply all the numerous food elements which build up the body and give strength and vitality.

Make delicious "Ovaltine" your daily beverage and it will add to your daily food all the important elements which that food lacks. "Ovaltine" supplies concentrated nourishment in a form which is easily digested.

"Ovaltine" stands supreme in every country throughout the world as the acknowledged food beverage for maintaining health and ensuring physical fitness. It is made from malt, milk and cocoa, and is untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

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P.155

KEEP YOUR STOMACH CLEAN AND BOWELES ACTIVE
—SAYS THE DOCTOR

That is the way to keep well. That is the way to keep the blood pure and the whole body free from the poisonous waste matters that cause so much sikness and disease.

Keep your stomach clean and bowels active. Sound, helpful advice that is easy to follow, because the only medicine necessary is the weekly dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Chemists and Storekespers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills, in sealed bottles, at such a moderate price that all can afford them. Full directions for use are given with every bottle, and men, women and children can safely take them at any time, for they never gripe or cause pain

Made and packed by Machinery. Never touched by hand. Guaranteed free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs.

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Easy to give —— difficult to honour

A Guarantee is not worth the paper upon which it is written unless the Firm issuing it has the organization, the materials and the knowledge, necessary to the fulfilment of its obligation to the purchaser.

To build up such an organization means years of patient work and extensive Capital.

Skilled mechanics from European factories must be employed to train watch-makers in India and to do the more difficult technical work. Large stocks of materials (spare parts) must be maintained for all the different grades and calibres as a 'Service' for customers.

Mushroom firms issue 'Guarantees' liberally and for long periods. Just as such firms crop up over night so they cease to exist long before their 'Guarantees' can become effective.

Before purchasing a watch, which is a delcate piece of machinery, investigate the ability of the seller to honour his guarantee of 'good service or free repair.'

West End Watch Co.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

RATNAGIRI LETTER.

DISCOVERY OF NEW SEWING MACHINE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
RATNAGIRI, Jan. 31.

Mr. Vinayak Mahadeo Vaidya, an ingenious citizen of Ratnagiri, has been able to prepare a new sewing machine, which if manufactured on a large scale would be very much cheaper, more durable and productive of better and more work than the foreign ones on which India spends 75 lakhs of rupees annually. Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar have inspected this machine and highly appreciated Mr. Vaidya's skill. Mr. Vaidya has also obtained a patent for it. Mr. Vaidya is anxious to put this machine on the market as soon as possible, but being very poor, he cannot do so. An appeal, therefore, has been issued over the signatures of Messrs. Vinayak Savarkar, B. R. Nanal, M.L.C., N. Y. Surve and others to help Mr. Vaidya. "Balvant", the leading journal of Konkan, has also supported this appeal, which demands only Rs. 3,000 from the people of Ratnagiri District.

MOVE FOR AN ARTS COLLEGE.

"Konkan Education Society" which is conducting a number of schools in Kolaba District is exerting to start an arts college in Ratnagiri, which is an excellent

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Jogimaharaj Joothabhai Labadia).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: AQUARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, a strange career—stranger than what is in store for the Simon Tamasha in their Indian peregrinations—awaits thee. On the first day of your debut in this world, you wept and bleated, as every good man or his "accompaniment" does. Your scholastic career (no collegiate course for you, it being too much for your feather-weighted brains) was also marked by bleating at teachers' or daddy's thrashing. Then a strange evolution will take place: From a bleating lamb, to a cunning fox, then a howling jackal and wolf, and even a roaring lion—enough to make Sircar Mabap shake in their shoes, are the transformations writ large in your Kismet. But the wise Ma-bap will throw crumbs at you. Some good post in a good department, under a good unpigmented master, with the bait of a bauble will be enough to make another evolution, backwards. From a roaring lion, then, to jackal and wolf (and even at times a laughing hyena), then a fox, and, last but not least, a lamb again!—bleating in season and out, foggy, rainy, or wintry, in praise of the sagacious Sircar: in fact kissing the hand that once you could not bite or the one you honestly believed was slapping you and your countrymen in the face. You prefer, like the average he-fool and she-fool in the world, externals to internals, the hard shell to the kernel, the outward and unreal charm of the members of the opposite sex. Little wonder then, repentance will soon be at your heel, whether it be that of a jack-boot or a lovely half-yard long of the hen-skinned or frog-skinned shoes of a modern Eve. "Who dainties love shall beggars prove." This will prove in your case true to a tee, in your activities, both in social and political fields.

place from a sanitary point of view. The idea is getting good deal of support in the district, though many people would prefer an industrial school to an arts college.

KHAREPATAN RIOT CASE.

It is reliably understood that sanction has been obtained to start criminal proceedings again against the 18 accused in the Kharepatan Riot case who were once acquitted. The case will soon be heard in the City Magistrate's Court. It is also understood that the appeal preferred by the convicted in the case to the High Court of Bombay has been rejected.

A TIGRESS BAGGED.

Mr. K. N. Desai, Police Patel of Fungus in the Taluk of Sangameshwar, went out to hunt wild boars on January 13. Instead of the expected boars, a tigress who was six feet in length confronted him. Mr. Desai courageously fired two shots at the animal and bagged her.

MR. KARANDIKAR IN RATNAGIRI.

Messrs. J. S. Karandikar of "Kesari" and Dinkar Sastr Kanade were here and in the district on a tour. They addressed many meetings advocating boycott of and hartal against the Simon Commission.

In an interview given to the representative of "Balwant", Mr. Karandikar removed some misunderstandings regarding Mr. Kelkar's resignation of the editorship of "Kesari" and his alleged differences with his colleagues in the matter of boycott.

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LACK OF VITAL FORCE
IMPOTENCE
PREMATURE OLD AGE
SPERMATORRHOEA &c.

If you or your friend suffer from any of the above mentioned complaints, just select one Aksir from the following and get rid of it. For further particulars write for free book 'Manhood lost and regained' sent to married people. All medicines are prepared under the supervision of PT. THAKUR DATTA SHARMA VAIDYA Inventor of world renowned 'Amritdhara' and specialist for diseases of manhood.

Aksir No. 50.—This is the king of all tonics. It gives such an energy, strength and vitality which no medicine yet known can give. It manifests its virtues in a very few days. It makes you strong, valiant, manly and gives you strength, vigour and vitality. The very first day you will know its good effects. **Price :—30 Pills Rs. 14 ; 15 Pills Rs: 7 ; or less 2 Pills per Rupee.**

Aksir No. 1.—Like Aksir 50 it cures all forms of manly debility and rejuvinates lost vitality. It makes weak men strong, virile and potent and gives natural manly control. Those who cannot pay for Aksir No. 50, should order this atonce. **Price :—64 Pills for Rs. 4 only. Sample As. 8.**

Aksir No. 12.—Those suffering from Prematurity will find this a unique curative, like other such medicines it does not affect a man's vitality, but along with increases it. **Price Rs. 3 for 60 Pills ; Sample Re. 1.**

Aksir No. 40.—A very useful thing for students and celibates to cure dreams. **Price Re. 1. Sample As. 4.**

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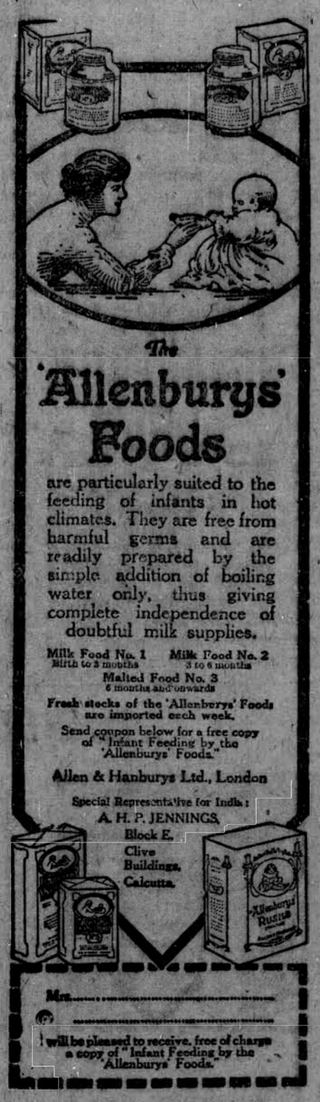

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY FEBRUARY 7 1928

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

MR. ERNEST THURTLE

Mr. Ernest Thurtle, M.P., a Left-Winger of the Labour Party, who arrived in Bombay on Monday to study first-hand political and economic conditions of this country.

COSGRAVE'S TOUR IN AMERICA

BITTER REPUBLICAN COMMENT

With De Valera already in America and President Cosgrave on his way there, interest is concentrated on what is about to happen on the other side of the Atlantic. The following extracts from Fianna Fail's weekly organ, "The Nation", are worth reproducing to illustrate the official Republican attitude towards the visit in spite of President Cosgrave's denial of any political intention.

No Irish Republican would object to any proper tribute being paid to the United States for their generous sympathy and practical help. We do, however, resent and repudiate Mr. Cosgrave's claim to speak in the name of the whole people, even of the Irish Free State. He goes to America representing only a political party; he goes there to represent a political party that has betrayed the Irish Republic; he goes there as the emissary of the party which has pledged the support of partitioned Ireland to England, even against America itself.

We need have little fear, however, that Americans will be misled by this visit. There are in the United States hundreds of thousands of citizens of the Irish Republic whose exile has been the direct result of the curse of the Cosgravian Administration. There are among these exiles men whose fathers, sons, and brothers lie to-day in untimely graves because of the blood-lust and subservience to English dictation of Mr. Cosgrave and his Ministry. These exiles will make it as clear as the noonday to America that Mr. Cosgrave represents only the game of Imperialists in Ireland whose secular aim has been to keep Ireland chained to the chariot wheels of the British Empire, and who in order to achieve that purpose are ready to-day to use all means, stopping not even at murder.

NOT YET CONSTITUTIONAL OPPOSITION.

These extracts—taken from the first page of the nearest thing to a responsible periodical which champions the cause of Fianna Fail (the De Valera party)—show pretty clearly that the feud between Fianna Fail and the Government party is still something more than the Opposition of constitutional parties. Fianna Fail has hardly yet come to be a true constitutional party. There is still this essential difference between it and the other parties in the Free State. Other parties may not like all the features in the Anglo-Irish settlement, yet they have definitely settled down to the task of making the Free State a success but the old leaders of Fianna Fail have committed themselves so deeply in denouncing the Constitution of the Free State and the settlement on which it is based that they cannot sincerely hope to see the Free State prosper so long as that settlement is maintained. They have prophesied so often that the treaty means ruin to Ireland that they are still apt by word, if not by deed, to make their prophecies come true. For these leaders are not the men to rejoice at finding themselves proved to be false prophets.

There is, however, reason to hope that in this they do not correctly represent the rank and file of Fianna Fail either in the Dail or in the country. The rank and file are more concerned to find a cure for Irish unemployment than to prove that unemployment is the inevitable consequence of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The attitude of the rank and file has made an impression on Mr. De Valera, and he realises that if he takes office he must be prepared to spend vast sums in finding employment for all. The question arises: Where is the money to come from? The answer is from America, and Mr. De Valera's present business in America appears to be concerned partly with finding the money for his new daily paper, but chiefly with a plan for interesting American capitalists in the development of Ireland's resources under a Fianna Fail Government. Whether American capitalists and the American investing public would be prepared to risk their money in Ireland if Mr. De Valera sanctions the policy of withholding the three millions a year of land annuities claimed by the British Treasury is a question which must be exercising the mind of De Valera's shadow Cabinet.

"REPUBLIC" WITHOUT PRESIDENT.

The "Irish Republic" at this moment lacks a president. Mr. De Valera's successor, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, has resigned in order to practise at the Bar. A new president will be elected at the next session of the "legitimate" Dail Eireann. As no one whom Miss MacSwiney regards as a traitor is permitted to take his seat in this assembly, some difficulty may be experienced in finding a quorum.

IF JESUS HAD NEVER EXISTED?

CHRISTIANITY WILL STILL BE THERE.

TRUE ROLE OF CHRIST.

DOCTRINE AND NOT THE MAN THAT MATTERS.

In an interesting article contributed to "John O'London's Weekly" in mail week, George Bernard Shaw discusses the Gospels without prejudice and minutely examines the true role of Christ under "X-Ray." The following are extracts from the article:—

The question seems a hopeless one after 2,000 years of resolute adherence to the old cry of "Not this man, but Barabbas." Yet it is beginning to look as if Barabbas was a failure, in spite of his strong right hand, his victories, his empires, his millions of money, and his moralities and churches and political constitutions. "This man" has not been a failure yet; for nobody has ever been sane enough to try his way. But he has had one quaint triumph. Barabbas has stolen his name and taken his cross as a standard. There is a sort of compliment in that. There is even a sort of loyalty in it, like that of the brigand who breaks every law and yet claims to be a patriotic subject of the king who makes them. We have always had a curious feeling that though we crucified Christ on a stick, he somehow managed to get hold of the right end of it, and that if we were better men, we might follow his lead. I greatly prefer Jesus to Annas and Caiphas; and I am ready to admit that after contemplating the world and human nature for nearly sixty years, I see no way out of the world's misery but the way which would have been found by Christ's will if he had undertaken the work of a modern practical statesman.

I say this to set myself right with respectable society; but I must still insist that if Jesus could have worked out the practical problems of a Communist constitution, an admitted obligation to deal with crime without revenge or punishment, and a full assumption by humanity of divine responsibilities, he would have conferred an incalculable benefit on mankind; because these distinctive demands of his are now turning out to be good sense and sound economics.

WHY JESUS MORE THAN ANOTHER?

I do not imply, however, that these doctrines were peculiar to Christ. A doctrine peculiar to one man would be only a craze, unless its comprehension depended on a development of human faculty so rare that only one exceptionally gifted man possessed it. But even in this case, it would be useless, because incapable of spreading. Christianity is a step in moral evolution which is independent of any individual preacher. If Jesus had never existed (and that he ever existed in any other sense than that in which Shakespeare's Hamlet existed has been vigorously questioned) Tolstoy would have thought and taught and quarrelled with the Greek Church all the same. Their creed has been fragmentarily practised to a considerable extent in spite of the fact that the laws of all countries treat it, in effect, as criminal. Many of its advocates have been militant atheists. But for some reason, the imagination of white mankind has picked out Jesus of Nazareth as 'the' Christ, and attributed all the Christian doctrines to him; and as it is the doctrine and not the man that matters, and as, besides one symbol is as good as another provided every one attaches the same meaning to it, I raise, for the moment, no question as to how far the gospels are original, and how far they consist of Greek and Chinese interpolations. The record that Jesus said certain things is not invalidated by a demonstration that Confucius said them before him. Those who claim a literal divine paternity for him cannot be silenced by the discovery that the same claim was made for Alexander and Augustus. And I am not just now concerned with the credibility of the gospels as records of fact; for I am not acting as a detective, but turning our modern lights on to certain ideas and doctrines in them which disentangle themselves from the rest because they are flatly contrary to common practice, common sense, and common belief, and yet have, in the teeth of dogged incredulity and recalcitrance, produced an irresistible impression that Christ, though rejected by his posterity as an unpractical dreamer, and executed by his contemporaries as a dangerous anarchist and blasphemous madman, was greater than his judges.

WAS JESUS A COWARD?

I know quite well that this impression of superiority is not produced on everyone, even of those who profess extreme susceptibility to it. Setting aside the huge mass of inculcated Christ-worship which has no real significance because it has no intelligence, there is, among people who are really free to think for themselves on the subject, a great deal of hearty dislike of Jesus and of contempt for his failure to save himself and overcome his enemies by personal bravery and cunning as Mahomet did. I have heard this feeling expressed far more impatiently by persons brought up in England as Christians than by Mahomedans, who are, like their Prophet, very civil to Jesus, and allow him a place in their esteem and veneration at least as high as we accord to John the Baptist. But this British bulldog contempt is founded on a complete misconception of his reasons for submitting voluntarily to an ordeal of torment and death. Modern Secularists are often so determined to strip Jesus of his divinity, that they insist not only on his having been a man, but a very ordinary man. Now it is clear from the New Testament writers (the chief authorities for believing that Jesus ever existed) that Jesus at the time of his death believed himself to be the Christ, a divine personage. It is therefore absurd to criticize his conduct before Pilate as if he were Colonel Roosevelt or Admiral von Tirpitz or even Mahomet. Whether you accept his belief in his divinity as fully as Simon Peter did, or reject it as a delusion which led him to submit to torture and to sacrifice his life without resistance in the conviction that he would presently rise again in glory, you are equally bound to admit that, far from behaving like a coward or a sheep, he showed considerable physical fortitude in going through a cruel ordeal against which he could have defended himself as effectually as he cleared the money-changers out of the temple. "Gentle Jesus, meek and mild" is a snivelling modern invention, with no warrant in the gospels. St. Matthew would as soon have thought of applying such adjectives to Judas Maccabeus as to Jesus; and even St. Luke, who makes Jesus polite and gracious, does not make him meek. The picture of him as an English curate of the farcical comedy type, too meek to fight a policeman, and everybody's butt, may be useful in the nursery to soften children; but that such a figure could ever have become a centre of the world's attention is too absurd for discussion; grown men and women may speak kindly of a harmless creature who utters amiable sentiments and is a helpless nincompoop when he is called on to defend them; but they will not follow him, nor do what he tells them, because they do not wish to share his defeat and disgrace.

WAS JESUS A MARTYR?

It is important therefore that we should clear our minds of the notion that Jesus died, as some of us are in the habit of declaring for his social and political opinions. There have been many martyrs to those opinions; but he was not one of them, nor, as his words shew, did he see any more sense in martyrdom than Galileo did. He was executed by the Jews for the blasphemy of claiming to be a God; and Pilate, to whom this was a mere piece of superstitious nonsense, let them execute him as the cheapest way of keeping them quiet, on the formal plea that he had committed treason against Rome by saying that he was the King of the Jews. He was not falsely accused, nor denied full opportunities of defending himself. The proceedings were quite straightforward and regular; and Pilate, to whom the appeal lay, favoured him and despised his judges, and was evidently willing enough to be conciliated. But instead of denying the charge, Jesus repeated the offence. He knew what he was doing; he had alienated numbers of his own disciples and been stoned in the streets for doing it before. He was not lying; he believed literally what he said. The horror of the High Priest was perfectly natural; he was a Primate confronted with a heterodox street preacher uttering what seemed to him an appalling and impudent blasphemy. The fact that the blasphemy was to Jesus a simple statement of fact, and that it has since been accepted as such by all Western nations, does not invalidate the proceedings, nor give us the right to regard Annas and Caiphas as worse men than the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Head Master of Eton. If Jesus had been indicated in a modern court, he would have been examined by two doctors; found to be obsessed by a delusion; declared incapable of pleading; and sent to an asylum; that is the whole difference. But please note that when a man is charged before a modern tribunal (to take a case that happened the other day) of having asserted and maintained that he was an officer returned from the front to receive the Victoria Cross at the hands of the King although he was in fact a mechanic, nobody thinks of treating him as afflicted with a delusion. He is punished for false pretences because his assertion is credible and therefore misleading. Just so, the claim to divinity made by Jesus was to the High Priest, who looked forward to the coming of a Messiah, one that might conceivably have been true, and might therefore have misled the people in a very dangerous way. That was why he treated Jesus as an impostor and a blasphemer where we should have treated him as a madman.

THE GOSPELS WITHOUT PREJUDICE

All this will become clear if we read the gospels without prejudice. When I was young it was impossible to read them without fantastic confusion of thought. The confusion was so utterly confounded that it was called the proper spirit to read the Bible in. Jesus was a baby: and he was older than creation. He was a man who could be persecuted, stoned, scourged, and killed; and he was a god immortal and all-powerful, able to raise the dead and call millions of angels to his aid. It was a sin to doubt either view of him. That is it was a sin to reason about him, and read about him only when you were compelled. When you heard the gospel stories read in church, or learnt them from painters and poets, you came out with an impression of their contents that would have astonished a Chinaman who had read the story without prepossession. Even sceptics who were specially on their guard put the Bible in the dock, and read the gospels with the object of detecting discrepancies in the four narratives to show that the writers were as subject to error as the writers of yesterday's newspaper.

MISS MAYO AGAIN

MAHATMA GANDHI'S REJOINDER

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India", Miss Mayo is clearly trading upon her knowledge that what we in India write can at best reach but a few hundred Americans, and that what she writes reaches thousands. She therefore feels perfectly free, just as it suits her, to misquote, half-quote or distort other people's writings or speeches intended to contradict her. She has done me the honour again of referring to me in her article in "Liberty" and attempted to discredit my writing about her compilation "Mother India." This she has felt called upon to do, I suppose, because I enjoy a certain amount of credit among cultured Americans, and lest therefore their judgment may be affected by my article. But in her article in "Liberty", she has outdone herself. Her reference to my secretaries is a clever attempt to hoodwink the unwary reader. All that could be inferred from my repudiation of the statement that I had two secretaries (whether always or not is not the point) is that Miss Mayo was at least a careless writer if not a wilful perverter of truth. But the manner in which she described the secretaries, leaves the reader under the belief that I have always two secretaries. Her adherence to the statement that I did give her the message she ascribes to me, proves her to be guilty of a gross suppression of truth. She seems to have thought that I would not have a copy of the corrected interview between her and me. Unfortunately for her, I happen to possess a copy of her notes. Here is the full quotation referring to the hum of wheel:

"My message to America is simply the hum of this wheel. Letters and newspaper cuttings I get from America show that one set of people overrates the results of Non-violent Non-co-operation and the other not only underrates it but imputes all kinds of motives to those who are concerned with the movement. Don't exaggerate one way or the other. If therefore some earnest Americans will study the movement impartially and patiently, then it is likely that the United States may know something of the movement which I do consider to be unique although I am the author of it. What I mean is that our movement is summed up in the spinning wheel with all its implications. It is to me a substitute for gunpowder. For it brings the message of self-reliance and hope to the millions of India. And when they are really awakened, they would not need to lift a their little finger in order to regain their freedom. The message of the spinning wheel is, really, to replace the spirit of exploitation by the spirit of service. The dominant note in the West is the note of exploitation. I have no desire that my country should copy that spirit or that note."

"THE TRIVIAL QUIBBLE."

The first sentence only of the foregoing extract, which Miss Mayo quotes without the most important commentary on it, is intended to ridicule me. But the whole paragraph, I hope, makes my meaning and message clear and intelligible. I wrote my article on her book whilst I was travelling. Had I had the 'notes' before me, I should have quoted from them, and thus added force to my article. I claim however that the message as it appears in the full paragraph quoted is not different from what I have stated in the article Miss Mayo attempts to shake.

Whilst therefore even in 'the trivial quibble' as she rightly calls the subject-matter of her contradiction, she is, I trust, proved wholly unsuccessful, I claim that even if my memory had betrayed me, my conclusive reply to her is left unanswered and untouched. Having no case, she has followed the method of the pettifogging lawyer who vainly tries to discredit a hostile but unshakable witness by making him state things from memory which might be found on verification to be not quite accurate. It gives me pain to have to say that her article in "Liberty" proves her to be not only an unreliable writer but an unscrupulous person devoid of sense of right and wrong.

MRS. THURTLE

Mrs. Thurtle, who is accompanying her husband, is the daughter of Mr. George Lansbury, M.P. She takes a keen and active interest in the political and industrial work of the Labour Movement.

ALL INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Mrs. S. R. Das, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Women's Conference, which is to be held to-day in Delhi under the presidency of the Begum of Bhopal.

Mrs. Naidu who is attending the Conference.

Srimati Kamaladevi, Secretary of the All-India Women's Conference.

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